

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





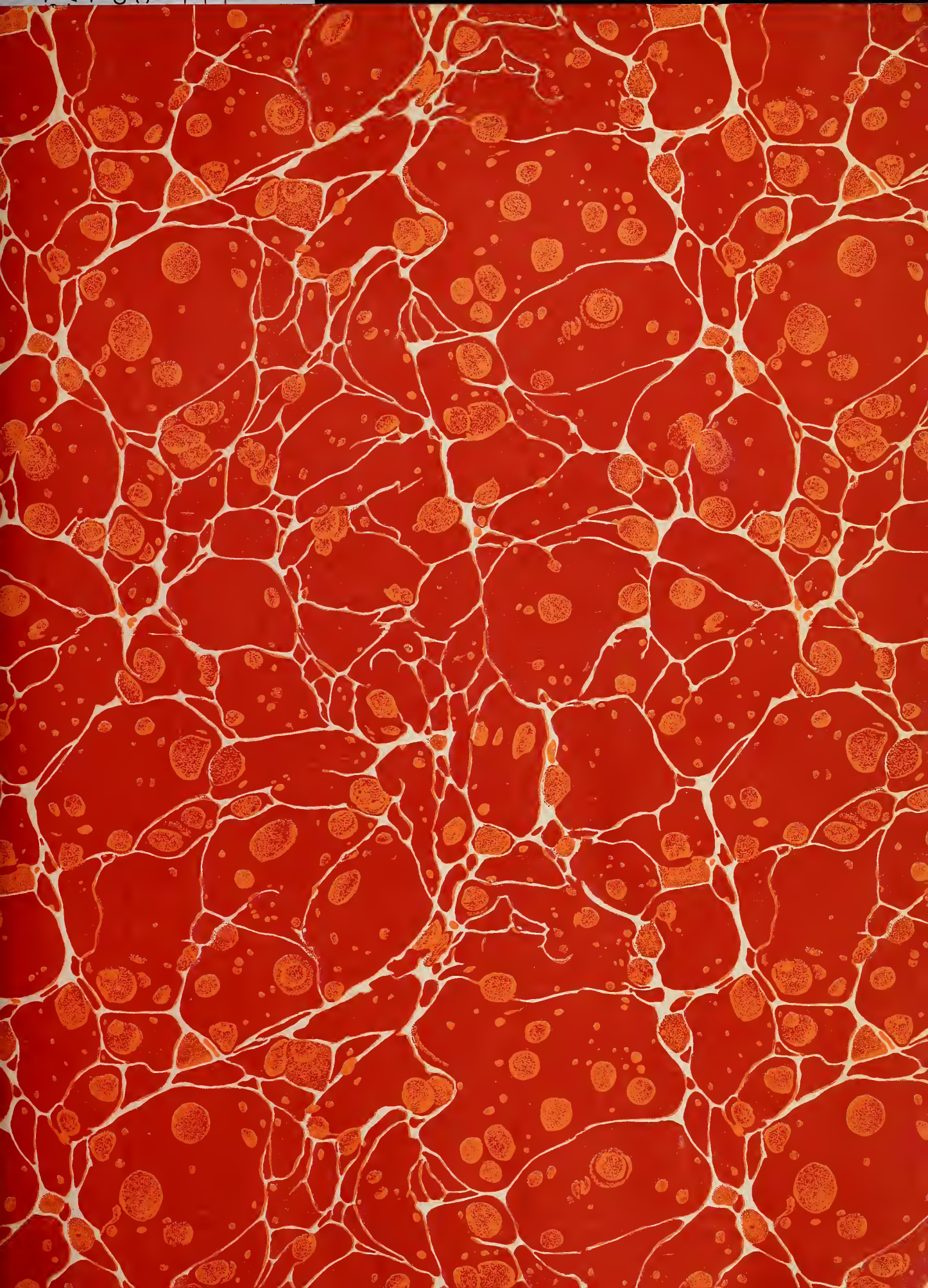
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
LIBRARY



Reserve  
BOOK NUMBER 1.9  
Ag81  
v.56-57, Jan.-Jun.  
515073 1935

gpo 8-7671

















# DAILY DIGEST

6991  
245  
319

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 1

Section 1

January 2, 1935

**TRADE COMMISSION** The Federal Trade Commission yesterday asked Congress for power to stop the concentration of American business in the hands of large corporations. The commission recommended legislation to eliminate "the steady trend toward monopoly". On the basis of its chain stores and other investigations, the commission urged Congress to give it power to: (1) prevent one corporation from obtaining control over another by buying its stocks and assets or by consolidating or merging; (2) extend the commission's authority to prohibit unfair business practices merely "in" interstate commerce to include also those "affecting" interstate commerce; (3) halt the granting of more favorable purchasing terms to big corporations merely because of their size; (4) require corporations to divest themselves of property illegally acquired. (A.P.)

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION** "An experiment to determine whether large-scale rural electrification financed privately can be made practicable was launched Tuesday by Harvey C. Couch, until recently a member of the board of the RFC," says Felix Bruner in the Washington Post. "Couch's 'laboratory' is a group of 300 farm families in Arkansas. If the experiment is successful there, the utility company of which he is head expects to expand the activities to include about 20,000 farm homes in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi... Couch proposes to take eggs in payment for kilowatts. He said an addition of 20 hens to each farm flock would pay all the electrification bills and for the current used each month. 'I estimate,' he said, 'that the eggs from five good hens would pay for illumination, two would pay for ironing, one for washing and two or three for water pumping.'..."

**SOVIET GRAIN** "Abolition of the ration card system for the sale of bread in the U.S.S.R., ordered by the Kremlin late in November, went into effect yesterday," says Harold Denny in a Moscow dispatch to the New York Times. "At the same time it was announced through the newspaper Pravda that the Soviet Union's grain harvest in the year just ended was between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 poods—roughly from 3,280,000 to 4,900,000 metric tons—above last year's harvest. This was in the face of the drought of last summer that resulted in a poor crop in several important grain-growing regions. While the 1933 crop was officially stated to be 89,800,000 metric tons, the biggest in Russian history, much was lost in the harvesting..."

**FARM CENSUS** An army of 25,000 Federal employees will start out today to ask 100 questions of every farmer in the United States. Each question is to be asked more than 6,000,000 times before the end of the month. (Press.)



## Section 2

European Agriculture      Jonathan F. Scott, author of "Crisis in European Agriculture" in the American Mercury (Jan.), says that "the European governments have thought of the agricultural problem in terms of increased production. And the results have been truly amazing. In Italy, according to the most recent statistics of the League of Nations, the yield of wheat rose from an average annual production of not quite 54,-000,000 quintals for the period 1921-1925 to over 81,000,000 quintals in 1933, an increase of over 60 percent. In France it rose from a little less than 80,000,000 to nearly 100,000,000 quintals, in Yugoslavia from a little less than 16 to over 26. In Germany the percentage advance is even more remarkable. A yield of less than 27,000,000 of quintals became a yield of over 56,000,000; in other words, wheat production in Germany more than doubled in less than 15 years. Other crops made similar strides in various countries... Yet it is just this astounding increase of production, resulting from the war, from the development of agricultural technique and from national economic policies, that led directly to the agricultural crisis. This sounds sadly familiar to us from our experience in this country; soaring production, to-bogganing prices. Or, to put it another way, the crisis came from a lack of balance between production and consumption..."

Export-Import Bank Survey      Analysis of replies furnished by exporters in a survey conducted by the National Federation of Foreign Trade Associations shows that a majority of exporters favor a program under which the Second Export-Import Bank of Washington would extend credit guarantees without recourse to shippers. More than 80 percent of the foreign traders held that the present plan, which includes recourse to the exporter, does not help in developing export sales. Results of the survey were based on an analysis of replies received in response to a questionnaire sent out by foreign trade groups in an attempt to get a cross section of export opinion on questions of policy for the Federal bank. A strong preference for short-term credits was indicated by the exporters. (Press.)

"Clean Apple Clubs"      W. H. Thies, Massachusetts State College, in American Fruit Grower (Dec.) describes the "90 percent clean apple club", which was started in the spring of 1929 as an experiment. "In Massachusetts," he said, "it has been used as an agency in extension teaching to a greater extent than in neighboring states, although four of the other New England States have been active along the same line. In Maine, for example, 29 commercial growers succeeded last year in meeting the rigid requirements of the club on 47 lots of apples totaling over 60,000 bushels. In New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the club idea has also met with a favorable response among apple growers. In 1928, an examination was made of 'orchard run' samples of Baldwin apples in 45 orchards. Two of these samples scored about 90 percent free from preventable blemishes. This suggested the possibility of using '90 percent clean' as a yardstick to measure the efficiency of a spray program. The following year 15 commercial growers met the requirements of the club...In 1933 there were 87 members whose crops totaled approximately 145,000 bushels..."



Science and Government      Science for December 28 prints "Some Responsibilities of Science with Relation to Government," an address by Dr. John C. Merriam, Carnegie Institution, at the A.A.A.S. meeting last year. He says in conclusion: "Science should help to develop a clear appreciation of the needs of government, and so to organize and interpret its findings as to aid in solution of all possible problems. This means effort to learn what the application needs are, in order to be aware of the places to which new materials should go for the highest types of use. The scientist should not necessarily expect to administer the results of his own work, and yet the relation to administration is extremely important. He can not avoid considering the broad implications of his contribution any more than the student of human questions can avoid knowing something of the meaning of scientific problems if the results of science are to be fitted into the economic or governmental plan. With these known factors concerning the value and opportunity of science appreciated by an intelligent, educated people, thinking continuously, constructively and unselfishly upon needs of the government, a great contribution would be made in guiding the nation along a safe course."

Italian Land Development      "With reclamation of the famous Pontine marshes in Italy nearing completion, plans now are under way for another step in utilization of lands within the country's own borders," writes Clinton R. Harrower in the Wall Street Journal (Dec. 29). "The Ministry of Agriculture is now turning its attention to the table land of Apulia, which is now under poor cultivation, affording only casual employment to migrating workers. The proposed development ranks high among Italian social and economic changes and will embrace an area in excess of 1,000,000 acres. With exception of sections which are best suited to permanent grass, it is planned to place into operation a system of rotating crops. A minimum number of peasant families are to be placed at the rate of one family for every 25 acres of rotating crop land and one for every 50 acres of permanent pasturage. As in the case of the Pontine marshes, measures will be taken to free the land of malaria. Each of the families is to be supplied with a house upon the land which it farms, consisting of at least two large rooms to which must be attached at least 500 square meters of land to be used as a market garden and poultry run. The owner of the land in return for the work done by the peasant family must pay sufficient wages to provide normal living needs or commensurate with the work done..."

Synthetic Fabrics      Synthetic fabrics made more progress last year than other textile lines, and their position was strengthened by the working out of the NRA, according to the annual review of the textile market by Scheuer and Company, textile brokers and consultants. Other highlights of the year were the reaction in cotton textiles, a slightly better tone in combed goods in the latter part of the year and the growing importance of colored yarn styles. The survey deplored the industry's failure to grapple with the primary problems facing it, pointing out that some advance "toward the accomplishments of more orderly business practices has resulted but the more pressing contradictions of competition have not been met..." (Press.)

## Section 3

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

December 31--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1200 lbs good and choice \$7.50-10.85; cows good \$4.00-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.25-8.50; vealers good and choice \$5.50-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.90-7.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.25-7.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.40-7.55; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$5.00-7.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.85-8.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.65-6.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 111-112; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ -103; Chi. 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 75 5/8-79 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ -97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 57-58; K.C. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ -60; Chi. 55-56; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 121-123; Feed barley #2, Minneap. 82-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 188 $\frac{1}{2}$ -198 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (No quotations for St. Louis)

No fruit and vegetable quotations for Dec. 31, 1934.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 12.70¢ per lb. On December 29th last year the price was 10.08¢. (December 30 and 31 holidays last year) January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.60¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.58¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 32 cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 16 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 33 to 36 cents; Standards, 32 cents; Firsts, 29 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

---

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

---

Vol. LV1, No. 2

Section 1

January 3, 1935

**TRANSPORTATION REPORT** A report, favoring a super-transportation agency which would have charge of all transportation within the country, to form a policy and establish rates, was filed yesterday with the President by a committee appointed by him. Secretary Roper, who made the announcement, stated that the agency as he saw it would be an expanded Interstate Commerce Commission, quasi-judicial in nature, with power on policy matters, and to establish rates affecting transportation by railroad, air and water. (New York Times.)

**CANADIAN "NEW DEAL"** Declaring that either the dole or the system which made it necessary must be abolished, Prime Minister Bennett proposed a "new deal" for Canada last night, according to an Ottawa report to the New York Times. In the first of a series of radio talks which he will deliver on the subject, the Prime Minister said that signs of recovery in the world were few and far between; that in any case there could be no permanent recovery without reform; and that reform must mean government control and regulation of Canada's economy.

**1934 FARM CREDIT LOANS** The Farm Credit Administration closed the books on its 1934 business with a record of having loaned on an average over \$5,000,000 a day for every day in the year, Governor Myers said yesterday. Including farm mortgage loans and production and marketing credit, the total loaned aggregated \$1,830,000,000. The total amount of loans was about two and a half times as large as the \$737,000,000 loaned in 1933. The high point of the year's financing was reached in June 1934 when more than \$192,000,000 was loaned during that month.

**HOUSING CAMPAIGN** Property owners since August 1 have spent or contracted to spend more than \$205,000,000 on modernization and repair of buildings, according to an estimate made yesterday by the Federal Housing Administration. At least 300,000 men have been put back into gainful labor "at relatively insignificant expense to the Federal Government," it was stated. (Press.)

**BANKING STATEMENTS** Statements of conditions as of the end of 1934, published yesterday by New York City and out-of-town banks and trust companies, showed record-breaking gains in deposits and resources, compared with a year ago, combined large advances in the amounts of cash on hand and due from banks and in investments in United States Government securities. (New York Times.)

---

## Section 2

Land Reform                      Jonathan F. Scott, writing in the American Mercury (Jan.)  
in England                      on "Crisis in European Agriculture", says: "...In England,  
before the war, measures were taken to bring land from the  
great estates into the hands of small holders, but these measures proved to  
be but mildly effective. Under the stimulus of war, agricultural produc-  
tion was considerably increased by various means, but despite this increase  
prices rose rapidly. Tenant farmers and agricultural laborers thrived. The  
great landowners, however, did not fare so well. Their taxes jumped, but  
they were forbidden by law to raise rents. Expenses for upkeep mounted.  
As a result, a number of owners, during and after the war, had to sell their  
estates, parts of which were often bought up by the newly prosperous far-  
mers. Between 1917 and 1922 one agency alone sold nearly two million acres,  
or about 4 percent of the total area of Great Britain. Of course the land  
was not all sold to tenant farmers, and England is still far from being a  
country of small holders. But the sales constituted a distinct step in re-  
versing the process whereby agricultural land had gradually been concen-  
trated in the hands of a few. Since there is a strong conviction in England  
that home agricultural production ought to be greatly increased and since  
there is a widespread belief that small holdings will make for such increase,  
it is not unlikely that the future will witness expropriation by legislation  
of the sort made common in Europe..."

Weather and                      To aid weather science, pilots and copilots of TWA, Inc.,  
Photography                      have been instructed to regularly photograph the upper sur-  
faces and interfaces of clouds. The form and texture of the  
underside of cloud layers at present is useful in weather study. Meteorolo-  
gists believe that regular study of the upper surfaces will be equally val-  
uable. Each photograph will be accompanied by information relative to the  
location, date, time, altitude of cloud top layer, altitude of the plane,  
air temperature and weather conditions. (Literary Digest, Dec. 22.)

Soviet                              "The Soviet Union has adopted a new attitude in its in-  
Business                      ternational business dealings which amounts to a declaration  
of economic independence of the capitalist world," writes  
Harold Denny in a Moscow dispatch to the New York Times. "The Soviet Gov-  
ernment is determined no longer to pay higher prices for goods and higher  
interest for credits than other countries because it feels it is now strong  
enough to refuse...Za Industrializatsiu, organ of heavy industry, which an-  
nounced the new trade policy in a strongly worded editorial recently, re-  
marked pointedly on this: '...We can wait patiently for the end of the dis-  
cussion between the adherents and opponents of broader economic relations  
with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics...' The editorial indicates  
Soviet trading authorities may extend the policy they recently inaugurated  
in Great Britain of buying what they need for cash instead of credit at  
high interest rates and of restricting purchases. The new policy does not  
mean that the Soviet Union wishes to isolate itself, Za Industrializatsim  
says..."



Farm Mutual Insurance      The Journal of American Insurance (Dec.), reporting the National Convention of Mutual Insurance Companies of America, says: "...In the farm mutual division, the adoption of a standard policy form is an urgent need for the thousands of farm companies located the country over. Banks and financial institutions which require insurance policies as collateral will welcome an adoption of uniform policies and articles and by-laws. Uniform standards and forms will do much to alleviate the tension that has existed with the Federal Land Banks in connection with the acceptance of farm mutual policies, in fact, the insistence of these corporations on a standard of policies, forms and conditions will do much to bring into line many companies that have heretofore been content to drift along without adequate provision for assessments and with the use of antiquated forms and endorsements. There is much room for improvement in the underwriting practices of many farm mutuals as well as the operation of their companies..."

## London

Essential Oil Production      The Gardeners' Chronicle/(Dec. 15) reports a lecture by E. W. Bovill on Empire production of essential oils.

The lecturer pointed out that "the Seychelles used to do an important trade in vanilla; and when the trade in this spice was hit by the discovery of synthetic vanillin, the Seychelles wisely turned attention to the distillation of cinnamon leaf oil, rich in eugenol which is the starting point of one method of manufacturing vanillin." Kenya, the lecturer said, "produces a variety of geranium oil known as 'mawah,' which, however, is much inferior to the geranium oils of Algeria and Morocco. A new type of plant has been obtained and from this an oil is distilled which is selling readily in competition with the geranium oils of the French colonies. The plant, fortunately, is resistant to drought and is not liked by locusts. Good results have also been obtained with recently imported strains of peppermint..."

Testing Farm Fences      "For several years the American Society for Testing Materials has been discussing with all interests concerned the problem of farm fences," says an editorial in the Pennsylvania Farmer (Dec. 22). "Now, with the financial and other cooperation of manufacturers and experiment stations, tests have been planned to obtain helpful engineering information about materials useful for fencing, whether now in use or likely to be used in the near future; and to assist in setting up national standard specifications for fencing for the guidance of users of fences...The tests are to be made at five experiment stations, including Pennsylvania, and at three industrial locations including Pittsburgh. The users of fence will be interested in the fact that stainless fencing is included and copper and lead coatings. This is of course a long-time project, for it involves actual exposure to all weather conditions affecting the service of fencing, and it promises to be a helpful one."

---

Section 3.  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 2--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.00-11.00; cows good \$4.25-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.25-8.50; vealers good and choice \$5.25-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.90-7.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.40-7.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.60-7.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.00-9.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.75-6.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 110  $3/8$ -111  $3/8$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 121  $1/4$ -125  $1/4$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K. C. 101-103; Chi. 107  $1/2$  (Nom); St. Louis 105 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102-102  $1/4$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 74  $3/4$ -78  $3/4$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 96-98; St. Louis 96  $1/2$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 92-93 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 57-58; K.C. 57  $1/2$ -60  $1/2$ ; Chi. 53  $1/2$ -56  $1/2$ ; St. Louis 56; choice malting barley, Minneap. 121-122; feed barley #2, Minneap. 81-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 187  $3/4$ -197  $3/4$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 80¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 40¢-43¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites, fair quality 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.52  $1/2$ -\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; 72  $1/2$ ¢-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 95¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 82¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$14-\$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$7-\$8.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$20-\$22 in St. Louis. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.12  $1/2$ -\$1.25 per 1  $1/2$ -bushel hamper in New York City. Texas Round type \$1.25-\$1.62  $1/2$  per  $1/2$  lettuce crate in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.45 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.15 in midwestern cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2  $1/2$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples brought \$1.25-\$1.33 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 12.77¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 10.27¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.55¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.59¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32  $3/4$  cents; 91 Score, 32  $1/4$  cents; 90 Score, 30  $3/4$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15  $3/4$  cents; Y.Americas, 16 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 33-36 cents; Standards, 32 cents; Firsts, 29 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 3

Section 1

January 4, 1935

## TARIFF COMMISSION REPORT

The Federal Tariff Commission, making its eighteenth annual report, pointed out yesterday that its duties have been altered materially by the national industrial recovery act, which expires in June. Measures for the control of various imports, including cotton rugs, lead pencils and red cedar shingles, were instituted during the year after investigations carried on under section 3(e) of the recovery act. This section authorized President Roosevelt to restrict imports in cases where the Tariff Commission determined that NRA code provisions endangered American business in competition with foreign trade. The most notable report of 1934 concerned sugar, forming the basis for a reduction in the duty rate. (Press.)

## CIVIL SERVICE

Extension and tightening of the Civil Service law so that it will apply to all postmasters; establishment of a uniform optional retirement limit of 60 years of age, and limiting of war veterans' preference to those who were injured in the line of duty or honorably discharged from service, were recommended to President Roosevelt yesterday by the Civil Service Commission. The commission also recommended that civil service rules be made to apply to all recently created agencies of the government. (Press.)

## IRISH-BRITISH TRADE PACT

After two and a half years of economic warfare between Great Britain and the Irish Free State, the ice has finally been broken by a limited trade agreement involving concessions on each side, says a London wireless to the New York Times. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, announced officially last night "an informal understanding," whereby the Free State will buy all its coal in the United Kingdom, and Great Britain will enlarge her quota on the importation of Irish cattle. The agreement, incidentally, will destroy one of Germany's few export markets at the very moment when the return of the Saar mines makes an increase in Germany's coal exports imperative.

## FRENCH FRUIT QUOTA

A heavy cut in the United States' share of France's quota for apple and pear importations for the first quarter of 1935 was announced yesterday, according to a wireless to the New York Times. Importers said they had been informed by the government that the United States has been assigned 61,500 quintals (approximately 6,790 tons) as compared with 200,000 quintals (approximately 22,000 tons) for the first quarter of last year.

Income and Living Cost      Incomes of wage earners, industrial entrepreneurs and farmers in 1934 increased to a marked extent over 1933, the Federal Reserve Board says in its December bulletin. The cost of living also rose in the year. Industrial profits showed the largest gain of all categories of incomes. Despite a reduction of profits of large industrial corporations in the third quarter to a point below the 1933 period, profits for the first nine months of 1934 were more than 70 percent ahead of last year. A group of large corporations reported third quarter earnings of 30 percent less than in the second quarter, but building, chemical, food products, medicine and drug, non-ferrous metal, oil and retail lines indicated better results in the third quarter than in the preceding three months. Public utility and railroad corporations, on the other hand, reported smaller profits during both the third quarter and the first nine months of the year than in the corresponding periods of 1933, the board said. (Wall Street Journal, Dec. 31.)

TVA Farm Cooperatives      The Tennessee Valley Authority quietly is sponsoring a farm cooperative plan for more abundant living in the southern mountains, reports the Associated Press representative at Banner Elk, N.C. Organized under local leadership in various communities and underwritten by the TVA with the help of \$300,000 from the Federal Relief Administration, eight of the cooperatives are active. Edgar H. Tufts, general manager of an industrial college, an orphanage and a rural hospital which his father founded years ago, and Dr. W. C. Tate, a veteran country physician, took the lead in persuading 400 mountain farmers to form at Banner Elk one of the first units of the Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives. Units have been organized at five other North Carolina mountain towns (Cranberry, Green Mountain, Waynesville, Hendersonville and Murphy) and at Soddy Grove, Tenn. During the summer each community built a cannery that paid over \$3,000 for blackberries and huckleberries picked in the neighborhood. The cooperatives also went into potato growing. At Banner Elk alone members count on \$25,000 profits from their harvest. The ownership of each canning and agricultural project is vested solely in the local cooperative, but the TVAC administrator, Arthur C. Jackson, serves as supervisor over all.

"National Mark" Recipes      The Countryman (London) for January says: "The housewife may wonder why a government department should enter the field in competition with Mrs. Beeton and her numerous successors. But it is little use getting good food produced if it is spoilt in the cooking. Hence the 'National Mark Recipe Book', to be had free from the (British) Ministry. The catholic nature of the compilation may be gathered from the fact that 'goulash of beef' is a Hungarian dish, 'chicken Maryland' from America, 'rod gro' a popular Swedish sweet, and 'clafoutis' a cherry pudding from France. In a foreword Mr. Walter Elliot expresses his belief that 'our home products are superior to imported foodstuffs in quality, flavour, freshness and, frequently, in nutritive value'."



Farm Land                    The sales of farm real estate by the Federal land banks  
Sales Rise                   during November were greater than at any month since their  
                                 organization in 1917, according to Governor Myers of the Farm  
Credit Administration. "Sales totaled 788 parcels of real estate," he said.  
"The selling activities for the Federal land banks for November indicate  
that the increasing demand for farms which has been noticeable all year is  
continuing. Increasing demand for farm land has been accompanied by a rise  
in prices received by the banks. The banks report that the average price  
per acre sold this year is approximately 20 percent higher than last year..."

British                      Sir Josiah Stamp, British financial expert, in an ad-  
Comment                      dress broadcast recently to the United States on "The Outlook  
                                 for 1935 as It Appears to a Britisher", said that success of  
the United States policy probably meant more to the rest of the world than  
success in the rest of the world meant to America, although in the long run  
the two were intertwined closely. "You are fast reaching the point," he  
said, "where in your own interests you must take more notice of international  
trade and foreign investment. Although foreign trade may not be an enormous  
proportion of your total activity as a country, it is still a dominant factor  
in particular parts. Think, for example, of the production of Texas. While  
it is well for each one of us to be more or less self-contained while we are  
actually doing our first cleaning up, we cannot postpone indefinitely the  
day for reopening foreign trade on more like its old scale."

Textile                      The income of 765 textile companies in the textile busi-  
Survey                      ness increased more than 150 percent in the six months from  
                                 July 1 to December, 1933, following the establishment of the  
NRA and the adoption of the textile codes, but profits fell off sharply  
again in the period from January 1 to June 30, 1934, the Federal Trade Com-  
mission stated recently in a report to President Roosevelt. It also sur-  
veyed the two months from July 1 to August 31, 1934, just preceding the tex-  
tile strike, showing that for this period the group as a whole operated at a  
loss. (New York Times.)

Weather Maps                The Weather Bureau hails the distribution of its daily  
by Wirephoto                weather maps by the Associated Press wirephoto service as a  
                                 step forward in dissemination of weather information, the  
Associated Press says. The maps, which will be sent by the new wirephoto  
process twice daily, showing weather conditions at <sup>260</sup>/stations throughout  
the United States and Canada, are a simplified interpretation of the entire  
atmospheric condition of the United States. They will show the "barometric  
pressure distribution, temperature and wind direction," according to E. B.  
Calvert, head of the forecasting division of the Weather Bureau. Each day  
at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, the 200 Weather Bureau obser-  
vers and 60 Canadian observers will take readings of barometers, thermometers,  
and wind velocity instruments, and wire the information immediately to the  
Weather Bureau. It will be analyzed and put down on a map of the United  
States, which will then be rushed to the Associated Press for immediate trans-  
mission throughout the country accompanying the daily verbal report on weather  
conditions.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 3--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.25-11.15; cows good \$4.50-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.50-8.50; vealers good and choice \$5.25-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.85-7.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.30-7.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.60-7.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.50-9.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.25-7.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 111 1/8-112 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 121 1/2-125 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 102-104; Chi. 107 1/2 (Nom); St. Louis 106 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102; No. 1 W.Wn. Portland 80 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 76 3/8-79 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 96 1/2-98; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 93 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 57 1/2-58 1/2; K.C. 58-61; Chi. 55-56 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 121-122; Feed barley #2, Minneap. 81-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 188-198.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.10 per 100-pound sacks in eastern cities; 39¢-43¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 82 1/2¢-87 1/2¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 54¢-55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.60-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; 72 1/2¢-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 86¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 82 1/2¢-90¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1-\$1.40 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.10 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$13-\$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$7.50-\$8 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$20-\$22 in St. Louis. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.50 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in New York. Texas 1/2 crates Round type \$1.20-\$1.75 in city markets; 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, brought \$1.25-\$1.37 1/2 per bushel basket in New York City; 1 car \$1.15 f.o.b. Western New York points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 12.72¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 10.44¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.54¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.58¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 32 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 3/4-16 cents; Y.Americas, 16 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-36 cents; Standards, 32 to 33 cents; Firsts, 29 1/2-30 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LV1, No. 4

Section 1

January 5, 1935

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress, yesterday projected a permanent, long-range 'American plan' to assure economic and social security for all Americans, including an immediate program for the abolition of Federal relief and the direct employment of 3,500,000 persons on a huge works program," says Franklyn Waltman, Jr., in the Washington Post. "The most significant aspect of the address was the President's repeated declaration that the time had come to turn away from emergency and temporary legislation and make whatever measures remained necessary to complete the processes of recovery to fit into his permanent plan of security..."

## CANADIAN PLATFORM

In the second of a series of radio speeches on his proposals for a new deal in Canada, Prime Minister Bennett revealed last night some of the planks in the platform on which he will appeal to the country this year, says an Ottawa dispatch to the New York Times. Mr. Bennett has already announced that it will be a platform of radical reform, but all he promised last night was laws for minimum wages and maximum hours; unemployment, sickness, accident, health and old age insurance systems for the worker; official machinery to find new work for him if he falls a victim to technological unemployment; higher taxation on unearned as against earned profits; protection of the farmer against "economic parasites"; and reduction of his debt burden.

## BUSINESS FORECAST

The strength of the impetus which caused a larger rise than seasonal in trade movements during the closing months of 1934 is being developed steadily, with indications assuring that first-quarter business this year will exceed that set down a year ago, according to the weekly survey of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Moderate but secure expansion appears in prospect, it is declared, with the abrupt gains to be delayed until the third and fourth quarters, "when some new peaks of the past decade may be established." This year, the company states, is off to the most auspicious start that has marked the beginning of any year since 1929. (Press.)

## N.Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE

The New York Produce Exchange will discontinue its securities market on or before February 28 in order to avert further operating losses in that department and will expand the scope of its commodities futures trading, Samuel Knighton, president, announced yesterday. The closing of the securities market, which was established in December 1928, was attributed to its small volume of transactions. (Press.)

## Section 2

Decentralization      Warning industry that if it does not hasten the need-  
of Industry      ed geographical readjustment of industrial production it  
will see a perpetual taxation of the industrial and busi-  
ness population for the benefit of the rural population and the unemployed,  
John T. Ferris, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, speaking to the American  
Economic Association and the American Sociology Society, set forth a pro-  
gram which he proposed that national industry adopt. It was as follows:  
(1) industry must find ways for carrying on mass production processes in  
small units, many of which should be located in impoverished rural commu-  
nities; (2) industry must tolerate and encourage local manufacturing of  
essential goods when the savings in distribution and transportation costs  
are great enough to make such projects economically feasible; (3) industry  
must take a hand in helping the rural areas keep the income from manufac-  
turing industry in those areas where it will raise the standard of living  
and make possible the purchase of increased quantities of such goods as  
can be most economically produced in the cities; (4) industry should coop-  
erate in planning manufacturing operations in rural areas so as to provide  
some part-time employment; (5) industry should contribute fairly to local  
tax funds, which are essential to maintain social services to levels re-  
quired in order to make rural areas livable. (New York Times.)

Books for      Beatrice Sawyer Rossell, of the American Library Asso-  
Rural Areas      ciation, writes in Rural America (Dec.) on "New Book Service  
to Rural Areas". She says: "Several experiments in rural  
library service are under way which suggest new angles of attack on the in-  
creasingly urgent problem of meeting book needs of farm communities. One  
of the most significant experiments has been carried on during the past year  
in Mississippi. When the Federal Government launched its program of work  
relief under the CWA the Mississippi Library Commission recognized an oppor-  
tunity...Elizabeth Robinson, secretary of the commission, with CWA assis-  
tance, secured 85 workers for state-side library development. This number  
was later raised for a few weeks to approximately 500 in order to make a  
survey. The survey revealed not so much as a newspaper in some communities  
but brought to light a widespread eagerness for reading matter. Free gifts  
of books and magazines helped to eke out the commission's collection of  
4,500 volumes, and welfare workers and others aided in solving the problem  
of transporting them to and from local borrowers and deposit stations...  
Statewide interest in the possibilities of library service has been aroused,  
hundreds of people have been provided with books and magazines who had had  
little or no reading matter before, a work relief project for women has pro-  
vided scores of people with part or full-time employment, and an experiment  
in book service has been started which state and local leaders hope to see  
developed and made permanent. The fact that the state legislature at its  
last session reinstated the library commission's appropriation and that some  
communities are now providing small funds for continuation of local projects  
gives basis for this hope..."



**Mail Order Sales Gain**           The two leading mail order companies during their current fiscal years closing at the end of January made further progress out of the trough of the depression, says the Chicago bureau of the Wall Street Journal (Jan. 3). Sears Roebuck's sales will be the largest since 1931 and from present indications net profit despite a second-half decrease from a year ago will show a gain over 1933 for the full year. Montgomery Ward, whose sales and profit showing have reflected a cumulative benefit of a thorough organization revamping superimposed on the effects of improved customer buying power, will show better sales than in any year since 1930, while net profit will be best since 1929.

**British Comment on Recovery**       "Looking back on 1934, it is seen that world recovery has been a patchwork affair, although there has certainly been some improvement," writes Lewis Nettleton in a London report to the New York Times. "In England, the progress has been more substantial than elsewhere. This has been noticeable principally in domestic trade, although an expansion of nearly 3 1/2 percent in retail trade has been accompanied by a rise of 7 1/2 percent in export trade. More money is now in circulation than for several years, but commodity prices are slightly lower than at the beginning of the year. Industrial activity, after an early setback, is again increasing. The United States is regarded in England as having definitely passed from a critical condition to a modest recovery, although some aspects of the situation are of a character which has evidently failed to inspire completed confidence either at home or abroad...In no country have the major problems of world recovery been solved, but what may be termed localized efforts have certainly been successful and modest beginnings have been made which were essential before the international situation could improve."

**Rural Sales**           Daily average sales of general merchandise in rural areas showed a greater increase in the Middle West than in any other part of the country for November compared with November 1933, according to the Commerce Department. Sales in this section were 8 1/2 percent greater than in November of the preceding year, compared with an increase of 5 percent for the country as a whole. (Press.)

**"Lost" Savings Survey**       The mystery of the "lost" savings is engaging the attention of economists. A survey conducted by the Brookings Institution indicates that, in the 30-year period from 1900 to 1930, the percentage of the national income which went into savings tended to increase. But, it has been asked, where have these savings gone? Savings grew faster than expenditures for consumptive goods, but the gain apparently was not reflected in a corresponding increase of productive facilities. The Brookings survey shows that the amount of unutilized productive capacity was relatively no larger in 1929 than at the turn of the century. The problem of where the "excess money savings" go is being taken up in the course of a comprehensive study, which it is expected will reach completion next spring or summer. (Press.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 5

Section 1

January 7, 1935

**UTILITY COMPANIES** Federal Regulation and control of electric utility holding companies was termed a "necessity" yesterday in the annual report of the Federal Power Commission. The proposed supervision, the report said, was not only necessary "for the protection of consumers and investors in operating utility companies, but likewise for the protection of the public right which the Federal Water Power Act seeks to preserve in the water resources of the nation." "Holding companies," the commission said, "present a serious obstacle to the prompt and orderly determination of capital investment in licensed projects." (A.P.)

**BRITISH COMMENT** Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, in an optimistic new year broadcast Saturday night from his native Lossiemouth, gave an indication that Britain might attempt to follow President Roosevelt's example in several directions, says a London cable to the New York Times. He said that industrially two things would be asked for--steady work and shorter hours.

**CANADIAN FARM DEBTS** Aimed to keep Canadian farmers on the land as efficient producers, boards have been created to effect compromises or rearrangements of debts for those unable to meet liabilities, it was stated Saturday after a meeting of Prairie Boards of Review appointed under the Federal Farmers Creditors Arrangement Act. The boards regard their powers under the act as very broad. Classification of debts will be considered and special attention given to debts incurred for necessities of life or for efficient production of the land. (Canadian Press.)

**TAPPAN DAM** When Governor George White of Ohio turned the first shovelful of earth for the Tappan Dam, which is part of the Muskingum Valley conservancy project, Ohio began its second flood protection project, says a Columbus report to the New York Times. The Muskingum Valley is to have 14 dams located on the principal tributaries, the Kokosing, the Walhonding, the Mohican, the Tuscarawas, Wills Creek and Sandy Creek.

**BANK OPENINGS** Reopenings of four unlicensed banks under the supervision of the Controller of the Currency during December left only five national banks yet to be disposed of, and these all have plans approved for reorganization, J. T. O'Connor, Controller, announced yesterday. (New York Times.)



## Section 2

**British Farm Planning**                      **Country Life** (London) for December 22, in an editorial "A Prosperous Christmas", says: "...Nowhere is the brightening horizon more obvious than in the world of agriculture, and Mr. Elliot deserves many congratulations on the part he has taken in the struggle against agricultural depression. He has been far-sighted enough to differentiate between the immediate task set him when he took office 'of stopping the rot' and the ultimate task of reconstructing agriculture on a firm foundation. These two tasks have to be tackled side by side in current legislation and current administration, and it is well that they should be kept distinct. When the national government was returned to office, the importance of 'stopping the rot' was paramount. Things had gone so badly owing to world over production and lack of regulation as between foreign and home supplies that it was quite clear that something must be done in almost every department of agriculture to raise prices if the producer was to be saved from extinction. And it must never be forgotten that the agricultural industry in this country represents a capital value of over 1,000,000,000 pounds. The work of reconstruction is, of course, bound to be gradual..."

**Soil Erosion Proposals**                      Ernest K. Lindley, author of "Land Blight" in **Today** (Jan. 5), reviews reports and recommendations of the Mississippi Valley Committee and the Natural Resources Board on control of soil erosion. "...The MVC recommends six steps to establish effective cooperation among public agencies and private owners in erosion control. In checking sheet erosion, it suggests that public action be confined chiefly to aid in planning the work and to providing special equipment and materials that may be beyond the means of individual farmers. In checking erosion in gullies, it suggests that states or local agencies defray at least 50 percent of the cost...The NRB recommends that erosion control measures be applied to all of the most seriously affected areas within the next ten years, to check erosion effectively in those areas within 20 years. It also proposes that the federal and state governments buy the most highly erosive areas on which control under private ownership does not appear to be feasible. The NRB publishes a map showing the areas in which, on the basis of preliminary surveys, it seems desirable to retire permanently from production a substantial part of the farm land. These are areas on which experience has shown the land to be 'too poor to provide adequate family living and support public institutions and services'..."

**Iron and Steel**                      Recovery in the production of iron and steel in the United States has lagged behind that of the world at large, the **Iron Age** says in its annual review. While the world's pig iron output in 1934 totaled 61,350,000 gross tons, a gain of 26.6 percent over the 48,470,000 tons produced in 1933, production in this country was 15,850,000 tons, a gain of 18.7 percent over the output of 13,350,000 tons in the preceding year. Production of pig iron in the United States in December was 1,034,983 tons, or 33,387 tons a day, comparing with 956,940 tons, or 31,898 tons daily, for November. (Press.)



"Fortified"  
Foods and  
the Diet

J. Ernestine Becker, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, writing in the Journal of the American Dietetic Association (Jan.) on "Increasing Food Values by Mineralization and Vitaminization," says: "...We now have a more 'diet conscious' public than has ever existed, a public so befuddled by 'eat more' signs that few know which to believe and follow and which to discredit. Within the last five or six years efforts have been made to improve upon the natural foods, all of which seem to be lacking or deficient in one or more of the dietary essentials. Foods are now available, fortified with respect to vitamin content and inorganic constituents, with the protein rendered more digestible, the fat more palatable and the carbohydrate less fattening. Attempts to increase the nutritive value of foods is no doubt in many cases prompted by laudable and altruistic motives and is always of scientific interest. Yet we have only to examine the dietary properties of our common American foods to realize how relatively simple it is to have a well-balanced diet without the use of fortified foods. With but few exceptions the dietary essentials, including protein of adequate quality and quantity, fats, carbohydrates, mineral elements and the vitamins, can be obtained from the common foods quite generally available. It was McCollum who so aptly said, 'the place to get vitamins is in the market, in the grocery store, from the milk man, and from the garden, and not from the drug store.' One of the few exceptions to this good rule, I believe, is in the case of vitamin D..."

European  
Comment

"An important element in Europe's relaxed tension as the year ends is the growing belief that the New Deal may succeed and that the stability of the Roosevelt Administration offers the best hope for world stabilization," writes Anne O'Hare McCormick in a Paris dispatch to the New York Times. "This view expressed to the writer in so many private conversations and official interviews that it echoes like the voice of Europe, indicates a remarkable change in the last few months in the European attitude toward the recovery program in the United States. This shift of mind, general enough to be reported as an event, is the first thing that strikes a returning American. It is most noticeable in Great Britain, least apparent in Germany and most significant in France. It is not a conversion and has nothing to do with approval or disapproval of the policies. It is a difference in temper, partly an effect of the November elections which were followed over here by a flood of reports, studies and discussions on what had happened in Washington to account for the astonishingly popular endorsement. Mostly it represents an increasing respect for a national effort that even the skeptics are beginning to take seriously..."

Meat Consumption      Consumption of meat in the United States in 1934 set a new record of more than 20,000,000,000 pounds, according to William W. Woods, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This, he said, is not likely to be equaled in 1935. Meat supplies for this year, he said, promise to be sharply curtailed by the 1934 drought, the government's livestock production-control program and its emergency buying of livestock. (Press.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 4--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.25-11.25; cows good \$4.50-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$6.50-8.50; vealers good and choice \$5.25-7.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.10-7.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.50-7.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.75-7.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.50-9.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.25-7.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 111 1/8-112 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 120 7/8-124 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 102 1/8-103 1/8; Chi. 108 1/8; St.Louis 106; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 103; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80 1/8; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 76 1/4-79 1/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 96 3/4-98; St. Louis 97-98; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 94; St. Louis 96 1/2-97 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 57 5/8-58 5/8; K.C. 58 1/2-61 1/2; Chi. 57; St. Louis 58-60; choice malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; feed barley #2, Minneap. 81-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 187-197.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 82 1/2¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 40¢-42¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 82 1/2¢-87 1/2¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 52¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.60-\$1.65 carlot basis in Chicago; 72 1/2¢-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 92¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 85¢-87 1/2¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$13-\$17 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$7-\$8.50 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1-\$1.12 1/2 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in New York City. Texas Round type \$1.25-\$1.62 1/2 per 1/2 crate in city markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1-\$1.40 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.15 in midwestern cities. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, sold at \$1.15-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 12.72 cents per lb. On the same day last year the price was 10.37¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.58¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.52¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 33 cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 cents; Y.Americas, 16-16 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 35-36 cents; Standards, 34 cents; Firsts, 30 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 6

Section 1

January 8, 1935

**BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS** Highlights of the President's budget message: Total budget of \$8,520,413,609 for next fiscal year or \$60,655,417 less than for this year; request for executive authority to allocate \$4,000,000 for work relief to replace cash relief; expectation of deficit for next year of \$4,528,000,000 or about \$350,000,000 less than estimated for this year; expectation of rise in public debt to record total of \$34,239,600,000; emergency request amounting to \$4,582,011,475 and ordinary expenses of \$3,938,402,125; estimated revenue of \$3,991,904,639 or more than enough to cover ordinary expenses less debt retirement of \$634,434,000; assurance that no new taxes will be sought if Congress does not go beyond estimates; recommendation that the 3-cent postage rate be continued. (New York Times.)

**TREASURY REPORT** The next 18 months were viewed as a period of rising business activity and moderately higher incomes, with a resultant gain in government revenue, by Secretary Morgenthau in his annual report sent yesterday to Congress. Pointing out that the fiscal year 1934 ended on June 30 last with a deficit of \$3,989,496,035, Mr. Morgenthau foresaw substantially increased revenue from income taxes, liquor, tobacco, estate, gift and certain other levies. These gains, he indicated, would offset losses as the result of the repeal of certain taxes and the reduction in the rate on others. The estimates were predicated on the retention of the special temporary taxes expiring in June and July 1935. Increases in business activity were expected to run ahead of the tax gains. (New York Times.)

**CANADIAN POLICIES** Extension of the present system of government loans to farmers and the creation of a national economic council and Federal department of communications were among the proposals offered by Prime Minister Bennett last night in outlining his new deal policy. "In recognition of the national importance of agriculture in this country," he declared, "the corporate strength of the state should be used to assist farmers to secure their operating capital at low interest rates." (Press.)

**WORK-RELIEF PROGRAM** Quick action to push the Roosevelt \$4,880,000,000 emergency and work-relief program through Congress before crystallized state pressure to continue the dole is brought to bear was planned yesterday by Democratic leaders. Speed will be sought also on the President's social security program, embodying unemployment insurance and old age pensions. Senator Robinson said a special message would be sent late this week or early next. He predicted the program would cost the government around \$100,000,000 the first year. (A.P.)



## Section 2

Capital "There is no longer any question of the government's for Jan.  
Markets credit," says Banking (American Bankers Association journal)

"The successful sale in the Treasury's December financing of \$900,000,000 of new government securities at a rate of 3 1/8 percent for long term and 1 1/8 percent for the short term, subscribed for 7 and 5 times over, respectively, and the refunding of \$992,000,000 at a lower rate, demonstrate cordial appreciation of the soundness of the securities--a reflection of diminishing fear lest the value of such investments might be endangered by inflation or other policies. Confidence in the government is reflected in confidence in the business and financial future in general of which the improved position of investment securities is the most striking exponent. Demand for such securities, heretofore confined largely to the exceptionally high class, has been increasing rapidly and flotations in November, aside from Federal Government borrowing, amounted to \$141,000,000--the best November since 1930. This constitutes no satisfactory record except in the fact that it marks improvement...The demand this year has been largely directed toward the securities of states and cities, but the trend toward industrial financing is favorable and there is much reason to anticipate that the long looked for revival of the capital market is in sight."

New Products F. E. Atkinson, fruit specialist of the Summerland  
from Apples Experimental Station, Canada, reports in Country Life in  
British Columbia (Jan.) that several new apple products  
have been developed in the fruit products laboratory at the Summerland Station. "These products," he says, "are the result of investigations designed to develop profitable outlets for low grades and unpopular varieties of apples. The following products appear worthy of commercial development; glazed apple chips, sliced prepared apple, distilled cider vinegar and concentrated apple juice...The four products can be readily prepared in commercial quantities. Trial shipments of these products have been favorably received by the trade. Provided subsequent shipments prove equally popular, a profitable outlet will be provided for large quantities of cull apples."

Research Genes, the tantalizingly elusive minute units that control  
on Genes our inheritance of such things as hair color and the  
shape of our noses, have been tracked down almost to their  
final lair by a scientific team consisting of an American, Prof. H. H. Muller of the University of Texas, and a Russian, Dr. A. A. Prokofyeva, of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of Genetics, says a Moscow report to the New York Times (Jan. 3). Professor Muller, on leave from his university, has been during the past year a research guest of the academy at Leningrad. The results which he and his colleague have attained were reported before the first meeting of the academy. One of the outstanding results of the Muller-Prokofyeva research has been to trace known gene groups to definite locations within the chromosomes. They have made a much more exact map of their places of residence than has hitherto been possible. They have traced

home to individual chromomeres the particular genes they singled out for study. Chromomeres are subdivisions of a chromosome only about one-hundredth the size of the larger bodies. The smallest bit of chromosome stuff with which Dr. Prokofyeva has worked had a diameter about equal to the shortest wave length of visible light, sixteen-millionths of an inch. Yet in or on that tiny particle there was room for several genes.

Farm Editor

Dr. Tait Butler, editor of Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist, has been awarded the American Farm Bureau Federation's annual distinguished service gold medal in recognition of his "unselfish, successful service in the interests of organized agriculture" for 1934. Dr. Butler was particularly cited for his work during the past 40 years in raising the standards of agriculture in the South. (Editor & Publisher, Jan. 5.)

Electrical

Electrical manufacturing in 1934 improved 30 to 40 per cent over 1933, and improvement in the dollar volume of the business of makers of electrical appliances and industrial equipment, lighting apparatus and other devices was so marked that orders placed in mid-1934 were more than twice as great as at the low point of the depression early in 1933. Refrigeration led the industry last year, according to the January issue of Electrical Manufacturing. Sales in the United States and abroad by American manufacturers in the first 10 months of 1934 were 1,255,755 units, or more than any full year had shown previously. The dollar volume of these units was \$110,609,090, comparing with \$130,000,000 for similar sales in the whole of 1929. (Press.)

Changes in

Farming Types "Everybody knows how the steamship and the refrigerator profoundly affected British agriculture," says The Countryman (England) for January. "It is not so clearly recognized how, with improved land transport, production has been drifting into the areas best suited by soil and climate for heavy production... It is now cheaper to grow hay on land that gives a big yield and transport it to the area where it is to be used. With improved machinery for hay-making and with the new grass-drying plant, the conservation of pasture in the form of hay or dried grass will tend more and more to be pushed into areas which give the heaviest yields. In arable farming, the tendency is already towards bigger units which enable the fullest use to be made of modern agricultural machinery. The kind of crops grown on these big farms will be those most suited to the soil and climate. This movement is already affecting the small mixed farms, especially those on marginal land where heavy crops cannot be produced... This movement, which is already advancing rapidly, is leading to rural depopulation. In spite of the fact that agriculture on the whole has begun to improve, 27,000 workers have left the land in a twelve-month. The only hope of the small farmer is in specialized lines such as pigs and poultry, and some forms of vegetable gardening where the personal factor is all important and where the size of unit is determined not by the machines but by the man. These changes which have been in progress for some time are bringing about a change in land values."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 7--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.50-11.50; cows good \$4.75-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$7.00-9.00; vealers good and choice \$5.25-7.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.35-8.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.75-8.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$8.00-8.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.25-9.10; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.25-7.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 112 7/8-113 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\*Minneap. 122<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-126<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 103<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-104<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; Chi. 109<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-110; St. Louis 104<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104-104<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77 5/8-81 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 98-99; St. Louis 99 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 94-96 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 58 3/8-59 3/8; K.C. 59-62<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Chi. 58; St. Louis 58-59; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; feed barley #2, Minneap. 83-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 183-193. Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 83¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 42¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites 70¢-75¢ in Baltimore; 53¢-58¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock 82<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢-87<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ carlot sales in Chicago, fine 90¢; 55¢-58¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.60 carlot basis in Chicago; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 95¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 87¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 65¢-\$1.25 in city markets; 82<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢-87¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$13-\$16 bulk per ton in the East; \$7.50-\$9 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$0.68-\$1.40 per 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas Round type \$1.12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-\$1.25 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.40 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.15 in midwestern cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.75-\$2.12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per bushel basket in New York City; 1 car Rhode Island Greenings \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close to 12.68¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 10.61¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.65¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.65¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; 91 Score, 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents; 90 Score, 32<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 35-36 cents; Standards, 33-34 cents; Firsts, 30 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 7

Section 1

January 9, 1935

FARM CREDIT BILL Reorganization of the government farm credit facilities, with permission for Federal intermediate credit banks to issue currency to refinance farm mortgage debt instead of selling debentures as at present, is provided in a bill to be introduced in the House today by Chairman Jones of the Agriculture Committee. The primary object of the bill is to provide credit to farmers at a cheaper rate than at present by eliminating the cost of selling debentures. The banks would be limited in the amount of government notes they could issue by the amount of mortgage and other eligible farm paper which they hold and against which the currency could be issued, and would be required to maintain a 40 percent gold reserve against currency issued. (New York Times.)

CANADIAN TARIFFS A call for all-around tariff reductions and for some measure of stabilization of exchange was made yesterday by Sir John Aird of Toronto in his address as president at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Sir John attacked any thought of currency inflation, expressed confidence the legislation for the new Bank of Canada would amply provide against governmental interference, urged that all waste in unemployment relief administration be eliminated, and in regard to wheat recommended an investigation to determine the most effective methods of rehabilitation. (Canadian Press.)

MONTGOMERY WARD RECORD Montgomery, Ward & Company, mail order house, reported yesterday that December sales were the largest of any month in the entire history of the company. Sales last month totaled \$34,683,742, an increase of \$9,829,016 over the corresponding period in 1933. Company officials pointed out that only one month, December 1929, exceeded last month's total. In 1929, however, the December figure included business carried over from the preceding month. (A.P.)

BRITISH RELIEF WORK Britain's new Unemployment Insurance Board was taking over from local authorities yesterday the administration of relief under the dole system, which on March 1 will mean taking control of 4,000,000 unemployed persons, reports a London dispatch to the Associated Press. Full centralization of relief work will not be accomplished until March, but 240 local offices that had come into existence began their work. In launching the new plan, Lord Detterton declared it would make for equality of treatment and uniform administration throughout the country.

## Section 2

"Rural  
Authors"

The Countryman (London) for January, under the title "Rural Authors", says: "When many years ago we went over Rothamsted for the first time, our companion was Henry Wallace, the editor-teacher of 'Wallaces' Farmer', of Des Moines, Iowa. The paper is one of those energetic American agricultural weeklies with immense circulations, at a nominal subscription, which print not only agriculture but a sermon. Since Henry Wallace's time younger Wallaces have edited the paper and it has had the honour of giving to the United States two Secretaries for Agriculture in succession. In the spring we reproduced a portrait (with a kind autograph message) and a remarkable address by the present Secretary, Henry A. Wallace, minister and agricultural economist. This speech constitutes the fourth chapter of a notable little three-and-sixpenny book, Statesmanship and Religion, which Williams & Norgate have published..."

Congressional

The Senate agreed to S. Res. 17 which was submitted Action, Jan. 7 by Senator Borah requesting the Secretary of Agriculture "to send to the Senate as soon as practicable a certain study, memorandum, or report, prepared by Gardiner C. Means, economic adviser on finance, relative to monopolistic influences upon, or monopolistic control of, industrial prices..." Senator Copeland had printed in the Congressional Record a statement showing how his proposed new food and drug bill (S. 5) differs from the existing law on the subject.

Demonstration

"The purpose of the demonstration herd of grade short-Shorthorn Herd horns established at Sni-a-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Missouri, by William Rockhill Nelson, founder of the Kansas City Star, was emphasized by a load of steers exhibited at the International Live Stock Exposition early in December," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (Jan. 2). "This load of steers was comprised of 1933 fall calves, and, due to classification, competed in the same class as spring calves from 4 to 6 months older. They were awarded first prize in the carload classes. The dressing percentage of 65 percent for the Sni-a-Bar calves was exceptionally high. It exceeded that of the champion load of short-horns and of the grand champion load of the show. Only four loads out of the 100 reported exceeded a dressing percentage of 65. None of them weighed less than 1,100 pounds on foot, while the Sni-a-Bar calves went over the scales at 909 pounds average. The report from Federal specialists in beef grading on this lot of cattle included this comment: 'The load as a whole was graded low prime, with now and then an outstanding carcass which was practically perfect.'..."

Public Debts

The United States was not overly shocked at President Roosevelt's statement that our public debt might reach 31 billion dollars by 1935. It is only \$250 per capita, while France today owes nearly \$500 per capita, and Great Britain owes nearly \$900 per capita. Owing \$250 apiece to ourselves can be taken care of without serious worry in this great and rich country. (N. Dak. Rural Press and Print Shop, Dec.)



**Strawberry Breeding** Country Life in British Columbia (Jan.) reports that as a result of the last ten years' effort in strawberry breeding by the horticultural division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, 30 varieties of new hybrid strawberries selected for earliness, lateness, productivity and general health and vigor have been named. Distribution started in 1933. Several of these are exceptionally promising at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, two of them being outstanding varieties for the frozen pack process through which in 1933 some 6,000 pounds of strawberries and raspberries were frozen in 1-pound containers.

**Railroad Rates and Reports** A substantial rise in freight and passenger traffic for the first half of 1934 over that at the lowest point of the depression was reported to Congress by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its annual report. While the trend of revenues was "less favorable" than that of traffic, the report finds that "there has been some improvement since the lowest depth of the depression." An Associated Press report from St. Louis says that a drastic rate reduction has brought passengers back to southwestern railroads and revenues have started upward for the first time in many years. With passenger rates trimmed almost 50 percent at the start of 1934, three major lines in St. Louis reported revenue increases for the year ranging from 3 to 7 percent. Passenger volume was up more than 50 percent on most lines.

**Wild-Life Conservation** The Associated Press reports that a long-range program to save the nation's fish and fowl from extermination has been recommended by a special House Committee on Wild Life Conservation. Chairman Robertson said the committee found wild ducks were killed off during 1933 at a rate 2,000,000 greater than the number hatched during that year. The recommendations include: appropriation of funds to the Biological Survey to permit that bureau to aid states in establishment of game-managed areas; negotiation of a treaty with Mexico for protection of migratory birds; provision of funds for continuance of stream survey and improvement work by the Bureau of Fisheries.

**Panama Free Trade** Panama is the first Latin-American country to tear down the tariff wall that, like similar walls based on extreme nationalism and as reprisals for trade walls erected in other countries, have not increased revenues perceptibly and have reduced trade, says Panama correspondence to the New York Times. A new law will become effective soon, and hundreds of articles that formerly paid duty, some of it very high, will go on the free list. The list will include perfumes (with few exceptions) and all kinds of cosmetics and toilet soaps; almost everything in women's wear; jewelry, including gold, platinum and their compositions, and silver; pate de foie gras, caviar, anchovy, olives, fruits not produced in the tropics and many other foods; and agricultural implements and many other kinds of machinery. Provision for development of Chame, about 50 miles from the city of Panama, into a free port is made in authority granted the President of Panama.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 8--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.50-11.50; cows good \$4.75-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$7.00-9.00; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.25-7.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.75-8.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.90-8.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.00-7.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.50-9.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.50-7.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 113-114; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 122 1/8-126 1/8, No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 103 1/2-104 3/4; Chi. 109 1/2; St. Louis 108 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77 3/8-81 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 98-99 1/4; St. Louis 98 1/2 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 95 1/2-96 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 58 1/4-59 1/4; K.C. 60 1/4-64; Chi. 56-57 (Nom); St. Louis 59-61; choice malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; feed barley #2, Minneap. 83-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 188-198.

Maine sacked green Mountain potatoes ranged 83¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 37 1/2¢-42¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 82 1/2¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 54¢-57¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged \$1-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 76¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$13-\$16 bulk per ton in the East; \$7.50-\$8.50 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type 75¢-\$1.40 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1.10-\$1.35 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.40 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.10 in midwestern cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, sold at \$1.25-\$1.37 1/2 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 9 designated markets (Holiday in New Orleans) advanced 5 points from the previous close of the same 9 markets. On the same day one year ago the average of the 9 markets was 10.65¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.69¢. (New Orleans holiday)

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 32 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 1/2-16 3/4 cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 33-34 cents; Standards, 31-32 cents; Firsts, 29 1/2-30 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LV1, No. 8

Section 1

January 10, 1935

**FREIGHT RATES** Demands of the Class I railroads for a freight rate rise to augment their operating revenue by \$170,000,000 brought opposition arguments yesterday from representatives of State Railroad and Utilities Commissions. They held that the increase was unjustified and would either throttle traffic or drive it from the rails to the roads. Final oral arguments on the roads' petition opened before the Interstate Commerce Commission with nine commissioners sitting. (Press.)

**CANADIAN POLICY** In his fourth radio talk about his new deal program, Prime Minister Bennett stated that the already drastic Dominion Companies Act passed nine months ago, would be further strengthened to protect the investor, says an Ottawa dispatch to the New York Times. He outlined his monetary policy as a continuance of low rates of interest and an abundance of short-term money. He declared that he had further reform measures in mind, but not yet ready for publication. Friday's concluding speech of the radio series is expected to refer to Canada's railroad problem and to promise a larger public works program.

**LIVING COSTS** Living costs in families of workers earning up to about \$2,000 a year rose by 1.8 percent in the five months from July 1 to November 30, 1934, Secretary Perkins stated yesterday. The index of living costs compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for November was 138.9, as compared with 136.4 in June. In June 1933 the index figure was 128.3. (Press.)

**PATENTS INCREASE** An increase of 36.8 percent in the number of patent applications received between July 1 and December 31, 1934, was accepted yesterday by Commissioner Conway P. Coe "as an evidence of improvement in industry and business during the second half of 1934." There were 2,259 applications filed in the period, exceeding by 608 the total filed in the preceding year. Fees paid by applicants in the 6-month period aggregated \$34,940, or 44.6 percent more than in the latter part of 1933. (Press.)

**FORD PAYROLL** More than 10,000 men have been added to the Ford Motor Company payroll since its new car was introduced December 29, creating the best employment mark since 1929, it was stated yesterday. According to officials, approximately 70,000 men are now at work at the Rouge Plant and production is running at the rate of 3,000 cars daily. (New York Times.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Appropriations, 1935, and Budget Estimates, 1936

Group and Bureau Unit	:Appropriation:			
	:	1935	:	Budget
	:	(including	:	Estimates
	:	5% salary	:	1936
	:	restoration):	:	
<hr/>				
ORDINARY ACTIVITIES:	:	:	:	
Office of the Secretary.....	:	\$ 755,193	:	\$ 764,160
Office of Information.....	:	951,207	:	1,088,348
Library.....	:	91,312	:	99,812
Office of Experiment Stations.....	:	212,324	:	225,546
Extension Service.....	:	853,311	:	914,784
Weather Bureau.....	:	3,163,869	:	3,414,204
Bureau of Animal Industry.....	:	12,284,165	:	11,338,319
Bureau of Dairy Industry.....	:	584,267	:	636,179
Bureau of Plant Industry.....	:	3,837,641	:	4,652,097
Forest Service.....	:	7,304,023	:	9,952,317
Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.....	:	1,171,307	:	1,310,844
Bureau of Entomology and	:	:	:	
Plant Quarantine.....	:	3,365,933	:	4,729,921
Bureau of Biological Survey.....	:	1,848,933	:	1,890,184
Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.....	:	455,259	:	499,069
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.....	:	5,347,430	:	5,649,801
Bureau of Home Economics.....	:	187,958	:	193,485
Grain Futures Administration.....	:	188,000	:	196,500
Food and Drug Administration.....	:	1,626,564	:	2,193,637
Miscellaneous:	:	:	:	
Beltsville Research Center.....	:	- - -	:	75,000
Total, Ordinary Activities:	:	44,228,696	:	49,824,207*
<hr/>				
SPECIAL ITEM:	:	:	:	
Grasshopper control.....	:	2,354,893	:	- - -

\*Includes approximately \$1,800,000 covering 5% salary adjustment(to 100%)



Group and Bureau Unit	Appropriation:	
	1935	Budget
	(including	Estimates
	5% salary : restoration):	1936
PAYMENTS TO STATES (exclusive of road funds: and forest receipts funds):		
Agricultural experiment stations.....	\$ 4,388,000	\$ 4,395,000
Extension work.....	8,748,096	8,758,096
Cooperative forest-fire prevention.....	1,573,619	1,578,632
Cooperative distribution of forest planting stock.....	56,296	56,379
Total, Payments to States, as above..	14,766,011	14,788,107
FORESTRY RECEIPTS AND SPECIAL FUNDS:		
Refunds to depositors.....	60,000	- - -
National Forest Reservation Commission..	6,400	7,500
Payments to States and Territories (national-forests receipts fund).....	660,000	660,000
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New: Mexico(national-forests receipts fund) :	28,500	28,500
Roads and trails for States (national- forests receipts fund).....	- - -	328,000
Cooperative work (trust fund).....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total, Forestry receipts and special funds.....	2,754,900	3,024,000
Total, all foregoing items.....	64,104,500	67,636,314
ROAD FUNDS:		
Federal-aid highway system.....	8,000,000	8,559,256
National Industrial Recovery highway funds.....	100,000,000	- - -
Forest roads and trails.....	11,500,000	7,082,600
Public lands highways.....	2,500,000	- - -
Road, Monticello, Va.....	30,000	- - -
Total, Road funds.....	122,030,000	15,641,856
Grand Total.....	\$136,134,500	\$ 83,278,170

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 9--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.75-12.00; cows good \$5.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$7.00-9.00; vealers good and choice \$6.00-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.35-8.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.85-8.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$8.00-8.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.50-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.50-7.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\*Minneap.  $113\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $104\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $110\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $107\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 76  $\frac{7}{8}$ -80  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $98\frac{1}{2}$ - $99\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 99; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $96\frac{1}{2}$ - $97\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $58\frac{1}{2}$ - $59\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C.  $60\frac{3}{4}$ -64; Chi.  $56\frac{1}{2}$ - $57\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; feed barley, Minneap. 83-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $187\frac{1}{2}$ - $197\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged  $82\frac{1}{2}\phi$ -\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities;  $37\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $42\phi$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites  $80\phi$ - $85\phi$  carlot sales in Chicago;  $50\phi$ - $52\phi$  f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago;  $70\phi$ - $75\phi$  f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Danish type cabbage sold at \$14-\$17 bulk per ton in the East; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type  $75\phi$ -\$1.25 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas Round type \$1.10-\$1.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  lettuce crate in consuming centers;  $65\phi$ - $75\phi$  f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged  $60\phi$ -\$1.40 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.05 in the Middle West. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought  $90\phi$ -\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in Eastern cities;  $90\phi$  f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock  $85\phi$ -\$1.15 in consuming centers;  $80\phi$ - $85\phi$  f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close (9 markets) to 12.67¢ per pound. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 10.75¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.63¢. (Holiday at New Orleans yesterday)

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 32-33 cents; Standards,  $30\frac{1}{2}$ -31 cents; Firsts, 29-30 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 9

Section 1

January 11, 1935

## PRICE-CONTROL HEARINGS

At the price-control hearings yesterday before the National Industrial Board, the consumers' division of the National Emergency Council supported the Recovery Board by giving six objections against price control. As quoted by the Washington Post, these were: "(1) In codes providing for price fixing there are numerous violations, sufficient in many instances to defeat entirely the purpose of the provision; (2) price fixing is more widespread than specific code provisions authorize; (3) high prices for particular commodities have discouraged consumption or have diverted buyers to an alternative and perhaps inferior method of satisfying wants; (4) the consumers' option of refusal to buy when prices are not right is not an adequate protection and, when exercised, it defeats the purpose of the act to get consumers to buy more goods; (5) price fixing does not permit the results of efficient management to be passed on to consumers in the form of lower prices; (6) in many cases of threatened or actual destructive competition, price fixing has not proved to be a desirable effective or practical solution."

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE

A new thrust at monopoly was proposed by Senator Borah (Democrat), Idaho, yesterday in a bill to require Federal licenses for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce, the Associated Press says. The bill would place those corporations which are not now subject to Federal control and supervision under general jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission, which would be authorized to issue a license on application and sworn statement as to certain facts required.

## "NRA" FOR FRANCE

The new deal that Premier Flandin promised France last September was presented to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, according to a Paris report by the Associated Press. A "modified American NRA plan," the government-introduced legislation seeks adjustment of French industry to emergency conditions. The plan, compared by Minister of Commerce Paul Marchandeau to President Roosevelt's recovery efforts, would force French industries to adopt self-made antidepression codes to "save them from ruin".

## RAILROAD RECOVERY

Predicting a renaissance in railroading, Frederick E. Williamson, president of the New York Central lines, declared in an address last night that the depression had been a stimulus to transportation development. Mr. Williamson delivered the main address at a dinner of the Central Railway Club of Buffalo. Radical changes cannot be made overnight by the railroads, he asserted, in spite of the new type equipment that has been evolved in the last three years. (New York Times.)



## Section 2

Budget                      Walter Lippmann, in the New York Herald Tribune (Jan. 8),  
Comment                    says: "The budget presented to Congress sustains fully the  
                             view that Friday's message inaugurated a new form of social  
control; one which is neither laissez-faire nor collectivism, is neither  
rugged individualism nor a planned and directed economy but is a method  
which calls for the use of the power of the government to preserve private  
enterprise by regulating its abuses and balancing its deficiencies. It is  
a policy which has been tried out in principle in a number of free nations,  
particularly in Great Britain, Australia and in the Scandinavian countries.  
But nowhere else has it ever been adopted so clearly and so boldly as in  
the program which the President is now disclosing. It is a reasonable con-  
viction, I believe, that this is the policy of a regenerated liberalism,  
that this is the affirmative method which liberalism has evolved as the  
alternative to the old deal, to communism and to fascism...Certain features  
of the budget call for special comment. The most important of these is  
that this is the first orderly and reasonably candid budget which we have had  
since the depression began. It differs from the Hoover depression budgets  
in that the estimates of revenues are conservative and the estimates of ex-  
penditures are greater than those that are likely to be made. We may be  
fairly confident that, unless unforeseen accidents occur, the actual budget  
will be less unbalanced than these estimates. It differs from the first  
Roosevelt budget of last year, in which many ordinary expenditures were  
treated as 'emergency' expenditures. They are now back in the ordinary  
budget. So when the President says the budget is balanced except for the  
money needed to give work to the unemployed, the statement is as reliable  
as any statement can be which estimates what is to happen during the 12  
months beginning July first..."

U.S. Tractors              The Countryman (Jan.), an English publication, says:  
                             "Do you know that the United Kingdom has become during the  
last two years the best export market for American tractors? In 1933 we  
took 979 and Canada took 235. In the first seven months of 1934 we took  
782 and Canada 405. Our production is probably somewhere near 5,000, but  
we export half of these."

Antarctic                      Discovery of a wealth of Antarctica flora on the ice-  
Plant Life                   covered slopes of the mountains of Marie Byrd Land was re-  
                             ported to Rear Admiral Richard Byrd recently by Paul A.  
Siple, leader of the sledging party which returned to Little America from  
the first scientific penetration into this new land. To the eastward, the  
party found and collected no less than two dozen separate species of mosses  
and lichens, some of which it is believed are unknown. They found the  
thawing pools of ice on the mountain side fairly teeming with microscopic  
life, with myriads of tiny living things finding sanctuary in bits of vari-  
colored algae on the precipices of the Raymond Fosdick Mountains in the  
Edsel Ford Range nearly 100 miles from the sea. (A.P.)

**Employment in 1934** More people were at work at better pay in 1934 and despite a rise in prices their average purchasing power was 7 percent greater than during the preceding year, according to a report of the National Industrial Conference Board. The report covered an analysis of industrial conditions for the first 11 months of the year, as December figures were not available. The board declared that industrial employment during 1934 was at all times higher than the average for 1933. The average of total man-hours shows an increase of about 14 percent over the average of 1933. (Baltimore Sun.)

**Erosion Ruins Power Projects** The Courier-Journal (Louisville) for December 21 says editorially: "...Owen P. White, who made an investigation for Collier's Weekly, found that some power dams had been abandoned due to their reservoirs being filled with silt. He mentioned particularly the Colorado River project at Austin, Texas, 85 percent of whose water storage capacity was filled up in 20 years. Irrigation projects, too, have been abandoned for the same reason. The great Elephant Butte dam in New Mexico, one of the largest ever constructed, is fast being ruined and its storage lake, it is calculated, will be filled to such an extent in 60 years that there will not be enough water to supply the fields now being irrigated. Yet, when this enormous project was built a few years ago at a cost of \$10,000,000 the engineers estimated its life at 233 years. The South-east, particularly North and South Carolina, are reported to have been many small power lakes choked with earth washed from neglected farms...Erosion is going on at such a rate that even such great hydro-electric projects as Norris dam are capable of having their period of usefulness shortened, despite all that State Extension Services and a Federal Erosion Bureau are doing at present."

**Spanish Land Reform** William P. Carney, in a Madrid report to the New York Times, says that "in line with the (Spanish) Government's program, Minister of Agriculture Martinez Orozco has prepared legislation revising the Marxist Land Reform Law voted in 1932, which provided for extensive distribution of land to the peasants. The new bill is designed 'to eliminate the Socialist concept of property and substitute the Christian concept of small landowner guaranteed in possession of his property'...Senor Orozco's bill will enable tenant farmers to become owners of the land they now cultivate under leases. A lessee can acquire ownership of irrigated land after he has cultivated it for five years and may become the owner of 'new or previously uncultivated ground' after he has worked on it four years. Until all existing leases expire, however, tenant farmers must continue to pay as much rent as was originally agreed upon with the landowners...Under the new law, the landowner is entitled to cultivate his estate himself if he so desires, providing his land first is equitably apportioned among his children should he have any. But it has always been rare for estate holders to cultivate their own lands in Spain..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 10--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.75-12.00; cows good \$5.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$7.00-9.25; vealers good and choice \$6.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.35-8.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.85-8.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$8.00-8.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.50-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.50-7.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 113 $\frac{3}{4}$ -114 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 121 $\frac{3}{4}$ -125 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 109-109 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); St. Louis 108 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 104-104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 76  $\frac{5}{8}$ -80  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 98-99; St. Louis 99; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 96; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ -59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ -64; Chi. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ -58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; choice malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; Feed barley, Minneap. 83-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ -197 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 80¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-42¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sacks in the East; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-\$16 bulk per ton in the East; few \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1-\$1.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few cities. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.40 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at 90¢-\$1.35 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.10 in midwestern cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; 1 car \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 12.67¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 10.80¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.62¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 12.62¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 32-33 cents; Standards, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 cents; Firsts, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 10

Section 1

January 12, 1935

## SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Administration efforts to advance the social security program with a minimum use of Federal funds became increasingly apparent yesterday as President Roosevelt conferred with Secretary Perkins and Congressional leaders on recommendations to be made to Congress. The basic plan is to assist States in every way in setting up their own social security systems. The subject of the conference was a report by Secretary Perkins. The high points in the report were outlined by her as follows: A permanent unemployment insurance plan without Federal aid; a permanent old-age insurance plan without Federal aid; temporary Federal grants to States having pension plans for the immediate care of old and indigent persons; aid for dependent children, the crippled and handicapped; small extension of Federal aid through the Public Health Service to assure adequate maternity care. (New York Times.)

## LAND PLANNING REPORT

A broad and permanent national policy of integration of farm and industrial employment by establishment of homes for non-agricultural workers where they may produce part of their own living was urged upon President Roosevelt yesterday by the National Resources Board in a report by its land planning committee. The report called for a reversal of traditional methods through a public policy designed to end the rapid development and exploitation of land and to effect such ownership as would best serve public welfare, rather than private advantage. The report was the first of four prepared by the board headed by Secretary Ickes. (Press.)

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES BILL

The \$777,267,462 independent offices appropriation bill was passed by the House yesterday without a record vote after two days of debate and went to the Senate. The measure called for over \$135,000,000 more than last year's bill. The first measure to be voted by either branch of Congress at this session, the bill included \$705,420,000 for the Veterans Administration, an increase of \$158,671,904 over the current year and \$2,030,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission. The latter item represented a reduction of \$310,000 from the budget estimate but an increase of \$350,756 over the amount recommended by the appropriations committee. This was the only change from the committee's original recommendations. (Press.)

## AFL ON EMPLOYMENT

The American Federation of Labor yesterday predicted an expected spring business upswing would give work to only one million of the 11,459,000 it finds are jobless. The only other immediately visible hope for reducing the size of the army of unemployed, the federation said, is through President Roosevelt's plan to put 3,500,000 to work on government projects. (A.P.)

## Section 2

Canadian Council Premier Bennett plans to establish an economic council to collate data for formulation of Canadian Government policies, says an Ottawa report to the press. He also will create a department of communications embracing wire and wireless and probably including railways, canals and post office. He plans to reorganize the civil service and to enact legislation correcting conditions revealed by the price spreads commission which has been investigating Canadian business and industry the past ten months.

Agricultural Education "...In the past few years emphasis has been generally increasing in the kind and amount of instruction given to young farmers and adults through part-time and evening courses," comments Agricultural Education (Jan.) editorially. "It is apparent that Federal activity in the adjustment of agriculture has made a demand for, if it has not forced, the aiding of adult farmers in the reorganization of their business. Equally noticeable is the great activity recently shown by organizations here and there to 'mother' the young farmers of the out-of-school group. That vocational education in agriculture has been gradually increasing its service to this 16 to 25 year age group through organized instruction and the organization of young men's farming clubs and similar agencies for the promotion of a broader educational experience to these members is a distinct tribute to the program of agricultural education. The immediate concern is that that program shall be kept functioning by providing the most desirable educational experience for these young farmers..."

Bulgarian Highways The Bulgarian Government is launching an ambitious program of national road construction, says a Sofia report to the New York Times. At present there are in this country only 9,000 miles of roads, mostly in a deplorable state of disrepair. During the next ten years about 2,500 miles of concrete roads are to be made, all of them bordered by lines of trees. The roads will be from 20 to 30 feet wide and the estimated cost is 2,000,000,000 leva (about \$15,000,000). In Bulgaria labor is cheap and a compulsory labor service exists. A special road fund is to be created, the state contributing 60,000,000 leva annually, while the communes will pay a proportion of their annual revenues.

852-Bushel Sixteen high school boys, prize winners in the Agrico Potato Yield Potato Raising Contest for Arrostock County, Maine, agricultural students, reported yields averaging 647 bushels per acre produced at costs averaging 17 1/2 cents per bushel, in the list of awards announced by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, sponsors of the contest. Highest yield in the contest, 852 bushels per acre turned in by Kenneth LaPointe of Limestone, Maine, is the record not only in the State of Maine but in the nation on unirrigated land. However, LaPointe took only second place in the contest because his production costs were out of line, first prize going to Lyman Getchell, also of Limestone, for a 671 bushel yield produced at a cost of 13 1/2 cents per bushel. (American Fertilizer, Dec. 29.)



**Congressional** In the House, Mr. Woodrum, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported H.R. 3410 making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, excepting the Farm Credit Administration, for the fiscal year 1936. This bill was taken up for discussion. Topics of discussion included the AAA processing tax.

**Importance of Seed Grain** The Wall Street Journal (Jan. 10) says in an editorial: "...Last summer this newspaper published a warning of a possible shortage of good seed this coming spring; within the past week a resident of the Middle West calling at this office reiterated that warning and in commenting on the shortage of grain on farms in the worst of the drought-afflicted regions said that farmers are even shipping out their poultry because of the scarcity of grain. One might point to the official estimate of about a billion bushels of ripe corn harvested this year and ask if that would not assure the supply of seed for that crop, but the answer must be 'No'. Seed corn is not obtained by shoveling it out from the crib, but should be selected in the field as carefully as livestock for breeding, and then cared for to assure good germination. Taken from one region it might not be adapted for another. So it is incumbent upon all farmers, particularly in the Corn Belt, to secure sound corn for seed so far as possible...In obtaining seed from other localities the danger of plant diseases must be guarded against. The Department of Agriculture is alive to this danger that will affect not only yield and quality but may even infect the soil..."

**Dutch Elm Problem** "Few home owners realize the seriousness of the Dutch elm disease problem that confronts this state (N.J.), particularly in the North Jersey metropolitan area," says an editorial in New Jersey Farm and Garden (Jan.). "...Our attitude toward control is to 'let George do it', when we all have a definite responsibility even if it only be seeing that the money is made available to remove the diseased trees. Many fail to realize that possibly the elm is to follow the chestnut into extinction. South Jersey has in one generation witnessed the disappearance of its most valuable timber tree and now North Jersey is facing the same situation...In the loss of elms, just as in the destruction of the chestnuts, there will be countless miles of shadeless streets in the near future. This represents an intangible loss that cannot even be estimated."

**Production Credit Agencies** An arrangement is being made so that production credit associations will be able to make disbursements on approved loan applications in half or less the time formerly required, S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner, has announced. It involves a new procedure for paying out loan proceeds in cases where greater speed is desirable in the interests of the borrower and where the production credit association believes that the Federal intermediate credit bank of the district will discount the borrower's note. This will be done by the credit association establishing a cash fund from which the association can make immediate disbursement of the loan proceeds or the first advance on a budgeted loan. This arrangement will be in effect prior to spring farming operations.





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LV1, No. 11

Section 1

January 14, 1935

**WORLD EMPLOYMENT** Unemployment figures for twenty-eight countries, including nearly all the big industrial ones, given out Saturday night by the International Labor Office, show that their unemployed at the end of 1934 totaled 20,000,000, or 1,000,000 less than when 1934 began, according to a Geneva wireless to the New York Times. The figures include all the world except Latin America, Russia, Asia except Japan, and Africa. If each unemployed affects an average family of four, the figures suggest about 10 percent of the population of the Western World is still directly affected by unemployment.

**"BLOCKED BALANCES"** A survey of "blocked balances" of American funds in foreign countries which have invoked exchange restrictions was announced yesterday by the Second Export-Import Bank. The purpose of the survey, according to George N. Peek, president of the bank, is to assist American business men in formulating credit policies. A total of 34,000 letters of inquiry have been mailed by the bank, 22,000 to export and import firms and 12,000 to state and national banks. (Press.)

**ADVISE RFC EXTENSION** Informed congressional sources said yesterday that "in a few days" administration officials would ask Congress to extend the lending life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for two years. That extension, however, it was added, would contain a proviso permitting the President to put the organization out of business by proclaiming the emergency ended at the conclusion of one year.

**COMMODITY INDEX UP** Prof. Irving Fisher's index number of commodity prices last week, based on 100 as the average for 1926, is 80.7, which compares with 79.4 the week before, 78.7 two weeks before, 78.4 three weeks before and 78.6 four weeks before. The present index is the highest since the week ending November 22, 1930. The average of the second and fourth weeks of September, 80.2, was the highest of 1934 and the highest of any week since that of December 6, 1930; the lowest in 1934 was 72, in the first two weeks of January.

**SOVIET TRADING** Establishment of normal prices and credit costs on Soviet purchases, creation of facilities for discounting and rediscounting acceptances of the trading organizations of the U.S.S.R. in banks and other financial institutions, are essential for the expansion of Soviet trade with this country, Ivan V. Boyeff, chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, pointed out in a statement issued to the Times yesterday through the Amtorg New York City offices. (New York Times.)

## Section 2

**Beltsville Center** Ernest K. Lindley, in an article in Today (Jan. 12) on the Beltsville Station, says in conclusion: "Beltsville has become the largest agricultural experiment center in the United States and one of the largest in the world. Officials of the department mention experiments in such a common matter as pasturage as an example of the new type of collaborative research that the station makes possible. The experiments to which they refer embrace not only the use of different kinds of grasses, but the effect of these grasses in different combinations on various animals, carrying on, in the case of dairy animals, to the effect on milk and cheese. Another illustration is the cooperative study of insecticides by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the Food and Drug Administration. There is a general feeling in the Department of Agriculture that the construction of the central station at Beltsville is a momentous step forward along an avenue which has long been marked off as a permanent part of the plant of the Federal Government."

**Congressional Action, Jan. 10** In the Senate, Mr. Wheeler submitted an amendment to be proposed by him to the Agriculture Department appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations: "For the establishment, equipment and maintenance of a meteorological station...at Missoula, Montana, \$10,000, immediately available." The House agreed to H.Res. 44, providing that the special committee to investigate the replacement and conservation of wild life be authorized to continue the investigation and that any balance of the amount authorized for the committee be continued available until January 3, 1937.

**Agencies for Government Improvement** Three hundred and forty agencies established for the purpose of bettering the administration of local, state and national governments exist in the United States, according to the Directory of Governmental Research Agencies in the United States, issued recently by the Governmental Research Association, Chicago. "During the past year there has been more activity in the field of governmental research than during any similar period in the country's history," says Robert M. Paige, secretary of the association. The 340 agencies are of several different types. Their common aim, however, is to improve public administration in the states, cities and counties by reaching out the facts about governmental problems in particular situations and showing public officials how to put into practice the accepted principles of business management and political science. Municipal research bureaus, directors and staff members of which form the nucleus of the Governmental Research Association, number 48. Most of these are supported by voluntary contributions from citizens. (American City, Jan.)

**Chemical Exports** Exports of chemicals and allied products were valued at \$113,000,000 for the first 11 months of 1934, an increase of 18 percent over the like 1933 period, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports. Every major group except naval stores and sulphur shared in the value gain, and many groups showed substantial increases in tonnage. (Wall Street Journal, Jan. 7.)



Industrial Planning      Geoffrey Ellis, writing in the Nineteenth Century (London) for January on "The Planning of Industry," says: "...So much has been planned for agriculture that it is suggested that the new schemes (in Great Britain), notwithstanding all their complexities of control and price fixing, might conveniently serve as a model for industrial planning. The comparison is faulty, since the whole basis of the agricultural schemes is the raising of prices. To insure this end it has been necessary for the government to establish quotas, to control imports, and even to grant subsidies, without which their agricultural planning would be useless. Hereafter by a quota on imports prices in the home market will be conditioned mainly by home production, and, whatever may be the world price, local restriction of production or the effects of bad harvests might well result in prices out of all proportion to those obtaining outside the guarded home market. The government is working on the belief that the people at large desire to see a prosperous agricultural population. This it is proposed to achieve by restoring the economic balance between town and countryside. That balance might equally well have been restored by the imposition of a moderate tariff on food products with preference in favor of the Dominions, possibly graduated in proportion to the reality of the preferences they accord to British manufactured goods, in relation to their own as well as to foreign production. Any purely interior scarcity could not then result in higher prices, because an import flow would at once set in to compensate for the temporary shortage..."

Raw Material Markets      The Index (Jan.), in an article on raw material markets, says: "...Many economic authorities believe that unhampered natural economic forces operating upon the price of raw materials will slowly but surely bring about further enhancement and lead to a world-wide restoration of trade. The present preoccupation of many governments with domestic recovery, however, has tended to place certain definite barriers in the way of universal recovery. Trade restrictions of all sorts, adopted in the attempt to make each nation as nearly self-sufficient as possible, represent one of these obstacles, while another is found in the operation of certain nationalistic legislation involving currency depreciation, exchange regulations, debt expansion and taxation. These individual national policies threaten, in some instances, a curtailment of productive enterprise through their effort on business confidence at a time when a notably greater equilibrium between production and consumption should point the way to general trade expansion and improved conditions throughout the world..."

N.Y. Farm Week      With 400 lectures, forums and demonstrations scheduled and with at least four farmer organizations holding annual meetings, Cornell University's twenty-eighth annual farm and home week is expected to bring about 7,000 farm residents to Ithaca February 11 to 16, says the Associated Press. Foremost among topics to be considered are economic and health problems as they relate to the farm family," says Prof. Ralph H. Wheeler, in charge of arrangements. "Questions of farm credit, land use, rural rehabilitation, milk and soil erosion which are in the nation's limelight today have a place on the calendar."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 11--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.75-12.00; cows good \$5.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$7.00-9.25; vealers good and choice \$6.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.25-7.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.70-8.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.90-8.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.35-9.35; feeding lamb range stock good and choice \$6.50-7.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $111\frac{3}{4}$ - $113\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $119\frac{3}{4}$ - $123\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 102-103 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 108 (Nom); St. Louis 106; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $75\frac{1}{4}$ - $79\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $96\frac{1}{2}$ - $98\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 94 (Nom); St. Louis 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ -97; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 57  $\frac{3}{8}$ -58  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; K.C. 60-63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 59-60 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; feed barley #2, Minneap. 82-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $186\frac{1}{2}$ - $196\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 80¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 37¢-42¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢-56¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-\$16 bulk per ton in the East; \$7-\$7.50 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1-\$1.25 per  $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per  $\frac{1}{2}$  lettuce crate in city markets; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 85¢-87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 78¢-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at 85¢-\$1.50 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.10 in midwestern cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greenings sold at \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in ten designated markets declined 13 points from the previous close to 12.54¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 10.71¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 12.51¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 12.52¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32 cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 28-28 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 12

Section 1

January 15, 1935

## TRADE PACTS

A new reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, this country's second biggest customer, was reported authoritatively yesterday to be almost in the negotiation stage with expectations that it will be concluded in May. At the same time it was learned that a new trade agreement with Brazil, under negotiation for several months, practically was concluded and its signing was only a question of a few days. All indications are that the Canadian-American pact will not be an all-inclusive agreement covering all items in the commerce between the two nations, but will be limited as much as possible to non-competitive products, or to products in which competition is at a minimum. (A.P.)

A report to the New York Times says that the opening of negotiations for reciprocal tariff treaties with Italy is expected to be announced Wednesday by the State Department. Preliminary talks with Italy, touching complicated and difficult questions, have been practically completed.

## TO ASK RFC EXTENSION

Congress will be asked to extend the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for two years from January 31, Chairman Jones said yesterday after a conference with President Roosevelt. A bill is to be submitted in a few days. It is expected to vest in the President authority to terminate the corporation's activities sooner if he believes it desirable. Mr. Jones indicated that no important expansion would be sought. He said that repayments of loans already made were coming in rapidly and that if any additional appropriation were asked it would be very small, as the corporation would have a considerable volume of funds available. (Press.)

## WATERFOWL CAMPAIGN

A campaign to prohibit the hunting of migratory waterfowl in 1935 was announced yesterday by the National Association of Audubon Societies. In seeking the closed season, the first in this country, officials of the association appealed for the support of "all individuals and organizations having at heart the preservation of the nation's wild life". The campaign is expected to cause one of the sharpest controversies in the history of the American conservation movement. (Press.)

## N.Y. LAND ACQUISITION

The acquisition by New York State, over a 20-year period, of some 6,000,000 acres of abandoned or submarginal farm land is recommended by the New York State Planning Board in a preliminary progress report presented to Governor Lehman yesterday and transmitted by him, with a special message, to the legislature. The 6,000,000 acres acquisition would bring the state's "public domain" to 9,000,000 acres, or more than one-fourth of the total state area. (New York Times.)



## Section 2

Revival by Cheap Money      "World attack on the depression through the deliberate use of abundant and cheap credit backed by government aid gained momentum when Prime Minister Bennett of Canada announced that his government proposes to accelerate the trade revival by use of central bank machinery to create an abundance of short term money at low interest rates," writes Clinton R. Harrower in the Wall Street Journal (Jan. 10). Canada is the second major country in the past week to announce definite steps towards an active cheap money policy. The French Government stirred financial imagination through the replacement of conservative Clement Moret by the more liberal Jean Tannery and announced that the bank of France would adopt the policy of providing rediscount facilities for French Government securities. Both countries aim at a rapid reduction of long-term interest rates for industrial and commercial purposes by throwing on top of the money markets an overwhelming mass of cheap short term funds, directly stimulated by the government, in addition to the great mass of liquid private capital which already exists. Private capital has been kept in liquid short term funds rather than in long term investments, upon which the capital goods industries depend. By reducing the yield on short term investments to practically nil, it is hoped eventually to blast out great amounts of now idle funds into profitable longer investments..."

Beltsville Station      Ernest K. Lindley, author of "Farming by Fact", in Today (Jan. 12) says: "...Dr. Tugwell outlines the purposes of the Beltsville Station in the following statement for Today: 'There are certain activities in fundamental research which the department has never been physically capable of carrying on. In the first place, they cannot be done in Washington, because space is needed; and in the second place, they ought not to be too far away from the administrative center. If they were, there could not be the necessary coordination and control. Beltsville is in the country, yet not more than 30 minutes distant. It, therefore, meets the physical requirements admirably. Perhaps the institution most nearly like what we have in mind is Rothamsted, in England, where this kind of thing has been done for a hundred years. We are feeling toward a permanent agriculture, just as they are in other countries. The establishment of its factors and conditions is impossible without greater knowledge than we now have, not only of basic genetic developments, but of the relations among plants and animals under given natural conditions of soil and climate. All these factors can be brought under control at such a center as Beltsville and can furnish us the materials for policy-making.'..."

German Steel      Every month, says a report of the official Trade Research Institute, Germany consumes 600,000 tons more steel than at the bottom of the trade depression, according to Berlin correspondence to the New York Times. That is at the rate of 7,200,000 tons annually, which represents the mere increase since 1932. Figures of Germany's steel output show a similar astonishing revival.

Dust-Explosion Prevention      Food Industries (Jan!) says: "Last month Food Industries presented a group of striking pictures that convincingly demonstrated the effectiveness of proper venting of dust explosions in minimizing damage. The splendid work in this field of the chemical engineering division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils (which furnished these pictures) is available to the food industries. Wherever there is suspicion of dust hazard, inquiry should be instituted and often the aid of the bureau engineers should be enlisted. Two serious explosions have occurred since those pages were prepared. These offer further convincing evidence, if any was needed, of the importance and the timeliness of such studies. Fortunately for most plants, good housekeeping and careful planning are the principal requisites. Large sums of money for new equipment or changed structures are usually not necessary. A penny-wise policy of ignoring possible hazard is, therefore, more than pound foolish; it may be foolish to the extent of causing loss of life."

Shade-Tree Planting      Frederick W. Kelsey, in American City (Jan.) suggests shade-tree planting as a relief project, and says each property owner might "be assessed some very small sum in proportion to the number of trees planted in front of his property." The necessary legislation, he says, "has already been passed in several states and can be passed in every state in the Union. Its benefits have a far wider scope than a mere emergency measure...The writer drafted the original New Jersey shade tree commission act. Afterwards the law in substance was adopted in other states. New Jersey has at present more than 125 and Pennsylvania alone more than 130 of these shade tree commissions, continuously carrying on improvements throughout the states...Similar systems for uniform street tree planting have long been in successful operation in Europe..."

Eider Ducks in Canada      Thomas G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior of Canada, in discussing the benefits of wild life conservation, pointed out that through the protection afforded to eider ducks by the migratory bird convention act and the encouragement given by officers of his department, a new source of revenue has been provided inhabitants of the eider duck nesting grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and more northern parts of the Dominion, says a news bulletin from Ottawa. Thousands of eider duck nest on the rocky shores and islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and northward, while a few scattered breeding places are also to be found further south, and from these areas there is now being produced a considerable supply of eider down, which is much in demand in commerce. The work of developing the eider-down industry was begun as a measure of protection for the eider duck by impressing on the inhabitants the benefits to be gained by safeguarding the birds and adopting modern methods in the collection of the down. It is estimated that each nest yields slightly over an ounce of down per season. The mother bird plucks the down from her breast to cover the eggs in the nest and the practice of the collector is to remove only a portion of this down so as not to injure the eggs or disturb the sitting bird. The down is put through a special cleaning process before it is sold to the trade. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 14--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.75-12.00; cows good \$5.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$7.25-9.50; vealers good and choice \$6.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.35-7.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.75-8.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$8.00-8.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.50-9.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.75-7.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 110 5/8-112 5/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 109 5/8-110 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 118 1/2-122 1/2; No. 1 Dur. Duluth, 122 1/2-137 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 100-101 1/2; Chi. 107-108 (Nom); St. Louis 104-104 1/2 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 100-100 1/2 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 75 1/2-77 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 95 1/4-97; St. Louis 96; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 95; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 94 1/2-95; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 56 7/8-58 5/8; K.C. 58 1/2-62 1/2; Chi. 55 1/2-57; choice malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; Fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100; No. 2, Minneap. 81-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 185 3/4-196 3/4.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 80¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities. New York sacked Round Whites 65¢-70¢ in Baltimore; 52¢-56¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Not opening cars in Chicago account cold weather. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 35¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 35¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.40 per bushel basket in a few cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$0.90-\$1.10 in midwestern markets. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 75¢-\$1 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in New York City. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.40 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples brought \$1.12 1/2-\$1.37 1/2 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 12.53¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.32¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 12.47¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.49¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 32 cents; 90 Score, 31 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 1/2-16 3/4 cents; Young Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 1/2-32 cents; Standards, 30 cents; Firsts, 29 cents.  
(Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

- - - - -



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LV1, No. 13

Section 1

January 16, 1935

-----  
: S E E Q U E S T I O N S :  
:  
: O N L A S T P A G E :  
-----

## CUBAN SUGAR

In an effort to protect the new sugar crop, the Cuban Government yesterday suspended constitutional guarantees throughout the island for a period of ninety days and fixed a penalty of life imprisonment or death for those convicted of setting cane fields afire or for other acts of sabotage. The suspension of guarantees, which turns the control of the island over to the military authorities, was effected owing to fears by the government that attempts will be made by its enemies to interrupt and prevent the grinding of the cane during the next few months. (New York Times.)

## TRADE BARGAINING

Some industries will be called upon to make "sacrifice hits" in the government's game of bargaining for trade advantages, W. E. Dunn, technical adviser to the head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, admitted yesterday in a speech before the Export Managers Club. The work of a half dozen committees and a score of trade experts in Washington, he added, is being directed to see that as few American industries as possible suffer from the trade concessions given by this country in exchange for advantages from other nations. (Press.)

## EROSION EXPERIMENT

About 150,000 acres of valuable farm land in the upper watershed of the Cohocton River in Steuben County, New York, have been selected as experimental areas in the Federal campaign to halt destruction of national land resources by soil erosion, Secretary Ickes said yesterday. Other such experiments will be conducted in Colorado, South Dakota, Arkansas, Georgia, Virginia and Oklahoma. Millions of farmers are expected to benefit directly or indirectly from the "demonstrations" being carried out with the PWA allotment of nearly \$1,000,000. (Press.)

## HOMESTEAD COMMUNITY

Purchase of a tract of 49 acres at a cost of \$9,740.60 for the first Subsistence Homestead Community in New York State, near Rochester, was announced yesterday by Secretary Ickes. The project, to be developed on Howard Road in Gates, one mile west of the Rochester city line, will provide for at least 30 homesteads at a total cost of about \$100,000. (Press.)

## Section 2

**Quick Freeze Keeps Cheese** Three years of experiment at the University of Wisconsin have revealed that quick freezing can be applied to cheese.

The procedure is to cure the cheese and freeze it in small units for distribution to consumers. Quick freezing has been found to preserve the quality of the natural cheese and holding the product in cold storage delays spoilage in the package. The freezing point of the cheese ranges from 23 degrees F. to 5 degrees F. for young and aged cheese. In the tests, the cheese was frozen in a cabinet through which air <sup>at</sup> about -10 degrees F. was blown by a high-speed fan. With this method, small packages were frozen in about 30 minutes. This rapid removal of heat was found to be essential to avoid deleterious effects. Cooled to about -10 degrees F., the cheese was packed in cardboard boxes and placed in an ice cream hardening room where temperatures of 0 to -10 degrees F. were maintained. After storing for periods varying from a few days to eight months, the cheese was defrosted and judged. Storage of longer than four months proved undesirable, but shorter periods were satisfactory. (Food Industries, Jan.)

**Timothy Seed** "Cash on the spot crops are very desirable, and certainly they are rare in British Columbia or any other province," says Country Life in British Columbia (Jan.). "About 100 settlers in the northern interior have concentrated on the growing of timothy seed and so well have they succeeded in this difficult task that this year they have received around \$35,000 for approximately 300 tons...Weather conditions affect the yield but it is not so uncertain as some other crops. The main thing is that the growers get their cash on delivery and the \$35,000 goes into local circulation."

**Solar Heaters** Hundreds of rural dwellers, dairymen and manufacturers in California and Arizona are getting great quantities of hot water from "solar heaters", and their efficiency is being improved from time to time so that more and hotter water is obtainable, says a Davis (Calif.) report by the Associated Press. Experiments conducted by the University of California at the agricultural colleges have disclosed that temperatures of 280 degrees F., or even higher, are obtainable from the better types of solar heaters. Even the home-made varieties, of which there are scores, develop adequate amounts of water of from 120 to 180 degrees. For dairies, where great quantities of hot water are needed, the solar heaters save considerable in overhead costs. Although many of the types of heaters are well enough insulated against loss of heat during the cloudy weather and night time so that the supply is constant regardless of weather conditions, experiments have shown there should be at least six hours of sunshine a day to make the heaters practicable. Oil, gas or electric auxiliary heaters can be connected when the sun is not shining. The agricultural experiment station is working on a device which will automatically turn on the auxiliary when the temperature in the tank falls.



Medical and  
Scientific  
English

The American Journal of Public Health (Jan.) says editorially: "As long as the medical profession contains men capable of producing such articles as that given by Dr. Hurter in his inaugural address (Language, Jargon and Modern Medicine,

Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal, 42:1, pt. 1, 1934) before the Liverpool Medical Institution, it will be to a large degree safe from some of the charges leveled against it, chiefly by editors, and often with good reason. Even those who consider themselves scholars will doubtless be surprised at the wealth of material given in this short address. In commenting upon it, the Journal of the American Medical Association quotes the opinion, ascribed to experts, that there are scarcely 100 competent medical writers in our country today while others believe that the number is no greater than 10 or 12. Certainly every editor will agree to a greater or less extent with these opinions. Writers do not seem to recognize that careful editors are apt to be prejudiced for or against the contents of an article somewhat by the way in which the writer expresses himself. Perhaps this is in a measure unjust. There are rough diamonds who have not yet learned to use language but, as a rule, we cannot but agree with the statement of Buffon that a man's style is the man himself. Carelessness in expression certainly indicates some lack of an orderly mind and leads one to suspect the value of alleged scientific facts expressed in loose language... The lesson for doctors is that they should write in the active voice and use transitive verbs, for example, 'The nurse gave him morphine hypodermically,' instead of 'He was subjected by the nurse to the administration of a hypodermic injection of morphine'..."

Red Spider  
Control

Research is being pursued in Belgium, on the initiative of M. G. Schimp, a grape grower in Hoeylaert, near Brussels, into the question of the destruction of the red spider pest

by means of the insect known as *Stethorus punctillum*. The life cycle of this insect has been investigated, and it is found that the red spider is eagerly devoured by it. In hothouses it increases very quickly, and as it is not apparent that it damages or disfigures the grapes in any way, it will probably be found useful to introduce it into houses where red spider is troublesome. (Gardeners' Chronicle, London, Dec. 22.)

Congressional

The Senate agreed to Senate Resolution 41, which was Action, Jan. 14 submitted January 10 by Mr. Vanderberg. The resolution, as modified, requests the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the Senate all information available concerning the corner in December sugar futures.

Mountain Road

The nation's highest and one of its most spectacular highways--the Red Lodge-Cooke City route into Yellowstone

National Park--is being pushed to completion for an expected rush of traffic next summer. The new route will open up a fifth entrance to the great national playground. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 15--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.50-12.15; cows good \$4.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$7.00-9.50; vealers good and choice \$6.75-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.00; hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.15-7.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.60-7.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.80-7.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.50-9.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.75-7.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 108 1/8-110 1/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr. Minneap. 107 1/8-108 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 115-119; No. 1 Dur. Duluth 119-134; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 97-100 3/4; Chi. 105 1/2; St. Louis 101 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 97 1/2 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 78; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 69 3/4-73 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 92 1/2-95 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 90-91 1/2; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 90 1/2-91 (nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 55-56 1/2; K.C. 56 3/4-61 3/4; Chi. 53 1/2-55; St. Louis 60; choice malting barley, Minneap. 118-120; fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 79-80; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 183-193.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 80¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few 36¢-42¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-82 1/2¢ carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly 70¢ f.o.b. Twin Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.10 in midwestern cities. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-\$16 bulk per ton in New York City; 1 car \$7 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type 75¢-85¢ in New York City. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.35 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$1.12 1/2-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 in that market..

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 11 points from the previous close to 12.42¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.22¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 12.38¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 12.35¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 31 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 1/2-16 3/4 cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 1/2-32 cents; Standards, 29 1/2-30 cents; Firsts, 28 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Questions for Readers of Daily Digest

1. Are most of the items run on page 1 news you have already read?.....
2. Would you prefer that page 1 be devoted to news of the same type as that on the inside pages of Daily Digest--news you would not likely get by regular reading of a single newspaper?.....
3. Are the Market Quotations on the last page of use to you?.....
4. Would you prefer to have a larger proportion of items from farm papers, trade and science journals?.....
5. Should we drop the Saturday issue?.....
6. Instead of the daily edition of this publication, would you prefer a larger weekly edition?.....or semi-weekly edition?.....
7. Will you suggest other desirable changes?.....  
.....

Give Name.....

Position.....

Address.....

Please tear off sheet and send to Daily Digest, Room 308, Press Service, Adm. Bldg.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LV1, No. 14

Section 1

January 17, 1935

## ARGENTINE CORN CROP

A press report from Buenos Aires says that an export surplus of around 400,000,000 bushels for Argentina's 1935 corn crop is now being predicted by private observers there, following an abundant, widespread rainfall over the last week-end, which materially enhanced the prospects for a heavy yield. There has been heavy buying both for spot corn and April-May delivery, and considering the international supply situation, it is expected that Argentina's corn crop will insure the country's prosperity in 1935.

## CHINESE FINANCES

A Shanghai cable to the New York Times reports that China's financial crisis, said to be caused principally by United States silver purchases, yesterday led the First Special District Citizens Association to petition the national government to postpone for one year the annual Chinese settlement day, February 4, the Chinese New Year. Another petition asks that the Central Bank of China be instructed to grant loans to commercial and industrial organizations in order to tide them over the most serious financial crisis in China's modern history.

## U.S. STEEL WORK WEEK

The United States Steel Corporation yesterday announced restoration of a 6-day week, which in effect will mean 10 percent more pay for thousands of its salaried employees, says a Pittsburgh report to the New York Times. When the 5-day week, which acted as a cut in pay, was announced in August, the industry was operating at only 18.4 percent capacity. Today, figures revealed, it is at a 47.5 percent level, the highest point in months.

## FLA. INLAND WATERWAY

Completion of improvements on the Florida East Coast Canal, an inland water<sup>way</sup> extending from Jacksonville to Miami, at a cost of about \$7,500,000, was announced yesterday by the United States Army Engineers Office, according to an Associated Press report. The waterway, army engineers said, is now at least 7 1/2 feet deep and at least 100 feet wide throughout the entire 394 miles. Similar projects under way north of Jacksonville are expected to open the inland waterway from there to the Delaware River within another year.

## CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE

For the first time since 1931 Canada's annual foreign trade exceeded \$1,000,000,000 in 1934, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday. The total was \$1,173,-373,000, compared with \$939,000,000 in 1933, \$954,454,000 in 1932 and \$1,245,341,000 in 1931. (Canadian Press.)

## Section 2

Food and Drug                      Editor & Publisher (Jan. 12), in an editorial on the Legislation                      revised food and drug bill, says: "...The bill distinctly makes the advertiser of frauds responsible for his utterances in paid space, not the publisher...The bill states that an advertisement shall be deemed false 'if it is false or misleading in any particular relevant to the purposes of this act.' And representation concerning any effect of a drug 'shall be deemed to be false...if in any particular such representation is not sustained by demonstrable scientific facts or substantial medical opinion.' Can this be regarded as dangerous to legitimate food and drug interests because of the power it gives to the bureaucracy of the Department of Agriculture? It seems entirely reasonable and the question is whether the people of this country, including drug, food and advertising interests, are willing to trust the Government. We do trust government and believe that frauds can be determined by science. The new law would make it unlawful to advertise for sale in interstate commerce a drug represented to have any therapeutic effect in the treatment of cancer, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, heart and vascular diseases and possibly other diseases in the same category..."

"Apartment"                      "When designing food packages for sale in city stores, Packages"                      particularly in those which cater to the small apartment dweller," says Food Industries, "it is most important to try to develop slender, vertical packages. Squat, flat packages do not appeal to the mistress of a kitchenette apartment. She wants one that is tall and occupies but little shelf space. Shelf space in an apartment is at a greater premium than counter space in a 5 and 10 cent chain store. Many manufacturers using big packages are under something of a handicap for this reason. Their packages must often be stored on top of cabinets--usually out of sight..."

Products                      Food Manufacture (London) for January contains an editorial on work by Professor Raistrick, of the London School from Fungi                      of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, regarding products from fungi. "...By growing various species and strains of fungi on a glucose medium, Professor Raistrick has succeeded in obtaining about 60 compounds which have never before been prepared, even in the organic chemist's laboratory. Mostly they are compounds of complicated structure. In addition he has isolated about 20 known compounds, such as acetaldehyde, glycerol, ethyl acetate, calcium gluconate, mannose, galactose, idose and fumaric, succinic, malic and citric acids. When one considers the enormous number of fungi and the almost endless variations which are possible in the composition of media, concentration, temperature, and so on, one's imagination is stirred at the thought of the industrial possibilities which lie in this field of bio-chemical work. This work has been going on for a number of years in accordance with a special technique which has been developed by Professor Raistrick..."



Congressional      The House Committee on Agriculture reported H.R. 3247, Action, Jan. 15 authorizing the Farm Credit Administration to extend \$40,-000,000 in crop production and livestock feed loans to farmers during 1935. The bill was introduced in the House by Rep. Marvin Jones, chairman of the agriculture committee. The loans would be secured by liens on the crops produced or upon cattle fed with the aid of loans.

Perrine      "...Some years ago Dr. Walter T. Swingle of the Bureau Lemons      of Plant Industry became interested in Florida's lemon requirements and developed a number of acid citrus fruits by cross pollination," says David C. Barrow, author of "New Industry Under Way in Florida" in Manufacturers Record (Jan.). "One result of this research was the creation of a hybrid which was given the name Perrine lemon (or lemonime)." This is a hybrid between the lemon and the lime and is highly resistant not only to the lemon scab but also to the lime wither tip. On the richer soils of the mainland this hybrid produces a fruit having the size, shape and color of the lemon, while on the Florida keys where limes are grown on soil full of coral rock, the hybrid makes smaller fruits that are so much like limes that they are sold as limes. The author says he obtained bud wood from the Bureau of Plant Industry, "and developed trees upon various root stocks and set them to growing on various soil types in South Florida....Some trees have shown greater response to forcing so as to swing 75 to 80 percent of their total annual production into those high-priced and inadequately supplied three months markets (July 15 to October 15)...."

Britain's      The story of Britain's foreign trade in 1934 was com- Foreign Trade      pleted recently with the publication of Board of Trade figures for December. They show that at a time when the British home market has achieved a most striking recovery there has also been a slow but substantial advance in the nation's international business. The year's imports at 732,330,823 pounds were about 9 percent higher than the 1933 total. Exports of British goods, at 396,107,544 pounds, were about 7 1/2 percent above those of the preceding year, while re-exports showed the smallest gain of all at 51,263,472 pounds or 4 1/2 percent ahead of 1933. The nation's imports are now slightly above the 1913 figure, but still only two-thirds of what they were in 1929. The biggest recovery remains to be made in exports. (New York Times.)

Tinned Food      Plans for feeding the new concentrated food cakes to for Deer      Adirondack deer if snow threatens starvation were announced recently by Conservation Commissioner Osborne, says an Albany (N.Y.) report to the press. The food cakes have been developed in three years of experiments and were found serviceable last year when deep snows menaced the deer in the mountains. More than 300 tin containers of the cakes have been distributed among game protectors, who have placed them in caches near deer yards which in the past have been short of food when deep snow came.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 16--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.25-12.15; cows good \$4.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$7.00-9.50; vealers good and choice \$7.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$6.90-7.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.35-7.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.75-7.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.25-9.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.75-7.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 109 3/8-111; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap. 108 3/8-109 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 116 3/8-120; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 120 3/8-135 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99; Chi. 104 (Nom); St. Louis 103 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ -73 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow, corn, K.C. 92-93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 55 5/8-57 1/8; K.C. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ -60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 53-54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 55-57; choice malting barley, Minneap. 119-121; Fair to good good malting, Chi. 90-100 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 79-80; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 184-194.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 80¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 37¢-42¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage sold at \$14-\$16 bulk per ton in New York City; \$9-\$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.35 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1.10 in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 in New York.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 12.47¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.12¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.43¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 12.42¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 32 cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 15

Section 1

January 18, 1935

**ADVISE NRA EXTENSION** S. Clay Williams, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, told the Retail Dry Goods Association last night that he believed Congress should extend the National Industrial Recovery Act substantially in its present form for another year or two. The association advocated continuation of the general principles of the act, but with the elimination of price-fixing and with safeguards against predatory price cutting. (Press.)

**CANADIAN WHEAT POLICY** The question whether Canada's artificial stabilization on her wheat prices conflicts with the Ottawa agreements has arisen between the Canadian Government and the British millers, says an Ottawa report to the New York Times. A statement in Montreal by John I. McFarland, agent of the Canadian wheat pools, and the government, that the 80-cent price peg, which has been maintaining on the Winnipeg market, would be retained despite the fall of world prices, is interpreted in Canada as notice that the government refuses to be swayed from its stabilization plan.

**CANADIAN PARLIAMENT** All the social security and other recovery measures proposed recently by Prime Minister Bennett as the new deal program of his government were mentioned in the speech with which Lord Bessborough, governor general, opened the sixth session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada yesterday. As a consequence they are expected to receive legislative form and to be passed at the present session, the last before a general election. There was a notable absence, however, of any reference to the constitutional changes which will be necessary to put some of the most important measures into effect, such as the establishment of uniform minimum wage and maximum hour scales for the whole of Canada. (New York Times.)

**SOUTHERN PULP** Prospects of a southern pulp industry that will expand to meet all foreign competition as a newsprint supply were discussed at Rochester yesterday at the annual meeting of the New York State Publishers Association. Cheaper advertising was predicted as one result of such a domestic industry. (Press.)

**"ALIAS" CORN TRADING** Thomas M. Howell acknowledged to the government yesterday that 16 of those "aliases" used in an alleged corner of the corn market in July 1931 were his own. The Grain Future's Administration had presented evidence to prove he controlled a number of accounts under other names. (A.P.)



## Section 2

Farming  
Trends

The January Survey Graphic contains "After the Farmer Is Abolished" by Lyman Bryson. An editorial note says: "If we decentralize the cities and abolish the farmer--logical conclusions of clearly discernible trends--what sort of life will the grandchildren of today's farms and pavements have? Here is no blueprint but a provocative look ahead." The author says: "...Here is the briefest sort of sketch of what we may do in arranging our population spread and our food production. We may accept some industrial or trade occupation as normal for nearly all of our working people and give up the 'honest yeoman' ideal. The honest yeoman will disappear even in food and fiber growing because the real farms will be mechanized and extended and their labor will be on an hour and wage system...The maturing of our culture will show itself not only in a nearly static population but also in a lessened mobility of families. The typical center of lives and homes will be the small town or village where a balance of economy and occupation can be worked out. Some students of rural life, Edmund de S. Brunner for example, are convinced that we have already made progress in this direction. The kinds of farming which are adaptable to small organization will center here, but they will be largely part-time occupations for the heads of families, supplemented perhaps by family labor. More, not fewer, of our people will dig in the dirt if they want to, because digging will no longer be a 'cash' enterprise. The schools, libraries, circulation of music and art and all the major enjoyments, will be as satisfactory in such towns as they are now in any but the largest centers, thanks to transportation and radio magic..."

Russian Farm  
Engineering

Agricultural Engineering (Jan.), commenting editorially on an article in that issue on "Methods of Fixation and Porosity Determination in the Study of Soil Mechanics" by N. F. Mischenko, Lenin Academy of Agricultural Science of the U.S.S.R., says: "...It is evident that science and engineering are making sound and substantial progress in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. In the same general vein, there has come to our notice a statement by the European representative of a leading American machine tool manufacturer. He voiced his observation that, in all Europe, the nation making the most rapid advance in the creation and operation of heavy machine tool equipment during the last few years is Russia. Contrasted with the stagnation, at least in sales volume, which has prevailed in most of our capital goods industries, this may imply a challenge to American leadership..."

Motorists'  
Taxes

Motorists of the country are paying special taxes sufficient to finance annually a highway development program amounting to \$1,000,000,000, according to figures released recently by Capt. H. C. Whitehurst, president of the American Road Builders Association. Such a program is not now possible because of such tax collections for purposes other than road building. The association is fighting against diversion of such revenues. If it were possible to use the billion dollar revenues for road improvements only, the resulting program would make a great dent in unemployment, Capt. Whitehurst declared. He said this is so



because of the peculiar fitness of highway building to put many men to work promptly, with most of the cost going to labor. The association reports that diversion of these revenues has now reached the total of some \$200,000,000 a year. To show how a billion dollar highway program could be financed without increasing indebtedness, the association reports that \$550,000,000 are collected each year as local gasoline taxes; \$300,000,000 annually from the various motor vehicle levies; and \$300,000,000 annually from Federal gasoline and other motor vehicle levies. (Press.)

Congressional Action, Jan. 16      In the Senate, Mr. Glass, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported H.R. 3410, the bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and independent bureaus, etc. for the fiscal year 1936, with amendments (Rept. No. 12).

E.R. Passenger Revenues      The index of passenger revenues on southern railroads rose to 84 in the first half of 1934 when passenger rates were 1 1/2 cents a mile, compared with an index of 68 in the first half of 1933 when the 3 6/10 cents mile rate was in effect, exhibits presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission at the opening of its investigation into passenger fares showed. The exhibits were compiled by the staff of Federal Coordinator Eastman. For the eastern roads where rates of fare were unchanged between the two periods the index for the six months of 1934 was 80 against 79 for the comparable period in 1933. In the western district where the fare was reduced to 2 cents the index for the first half of 1934 was 63 against 66 in the first half of 1933 when the 3.6 cents a mile rate was in effect. (Wall Street Journal, Jan. 17.)

Public Works Policies      A policy of coordination of public works to relieve unemployment is strongly recommended by the League of Nations International Labor Office in a report summing up its 15 years study of this problem. The report contains much information on experience in this field gained by the United States and other important countries, much of which does not duplicate the volume of government reports on public works recently published by the league transit section. The new report blames multiplicity of authorities concerned with public works for the fact that the results expected from programs have "hardly anywhere been realized". (New York Times.)

Production Credit Loans      Continuing a five-months upward trend, the financing of farmers' production credit associations reached a higher figure during December than in any month since May, as shown by figures released by the Farm Credit Administration. According to reports from over 600 associations, loans for production, marketing and improvements were made to 8,683 farmers for \$12,043,640 during December, compared to 7,069 for \$9,875,960 in November and 6,841 loans for \$6,907,960 in July. The upward trend in short-term loans, so noticeable during the fall months in the north-central, north-western and northern Pacific States, shifted southward during December to the Louisville-St. Louis-Wichita-Berkeley (Calif.) line, reflecting the southward movement in livestock financing and indicating an optimistic outlook on the part of farmers who are making credit preparations for spring crop production.

Section 3.  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 17--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.25-12.15; cows good \$4.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$7.00-9.50; vealers good and choice \$7.25-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$5.00-7.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.25-7.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.60-8.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.90-8.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.25-9.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.75-7.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $109\frac{3}{4}$ - $111\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $108\frac{3}{4}$ - $109\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $117\frac{1}{4}$ - $121\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth  $121\frac{1}{4}$ - $136\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter, K.C.  $98\frac{1}{4}$ - $99\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 104 (Nom); St. Louis  $103\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 92- $92\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70- $73\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $92\frac{1}{2}$ -94; St. Louis 92- $92\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $89\frac{3}{4}$ - $90\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 89 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 56  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -57  $5\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C.  $56\frac{1}{2}$ - $60\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 54-55 (Nom); St. Louis, 55-57 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 119-120; Fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 79-80; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 187-197.

Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged 80¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; few 37¢-42¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢- $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢ f.o.b. Wampaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlot basis in Chicago; mostly 70¢ f.o.b. Twin Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock  $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-\$17 bulk per ton in New York City; \$6.50-\$8 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$0.90-\$1.35 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and East Shore Maryland Jersey type sweetpotatoes sold at \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.10 in midwestern cities. New York, U.S.#1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples closed at \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$2.25 in that market, while f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings brought \$1.05-\$1.15 at Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 12.58¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 11.08¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 12.55¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 12.52¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 82 score, 33¢; 91 score,  $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 32¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Y. Americas 17¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-31¢; Standards, 29- $29\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts,  $28\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 16

Section 1

January 19, 1935

**INTERNATIONAL COTTON PLAN** President Roosevelt yesterday assigned the task of negotiating for an international cotton agreement to Secretary Wallace, the Associated Press says. Efforts are being made, the President said, to draft the pact along lines similar to the international wheat agreement. Negotiations are to be carried on with India, Egypt and Brazil in an effort to stabilize cotton exports and maintain fair prices for American farmers.

**SOCIAL SECURITY POLICIES** Congressional leaders started setting the stage yesterday for the swiftest possible adoption of President Roosevelt's social security program and at the same time prepared for simultaneous if not earlier action on the new work relief plan designed to transfer 3,500,000 employables from relief rolls to pay-rolls and 1,500,000 unemployables to local care. Speaker Byrns and Chairman Buchanan of the Appropriations Committee proposed that the bill, which would be an appropriation, include the \$4,000,000,000 lump sum asked by the President, the reappropriation of \$880,000,000 in unobligated departmental balances to finance relief during the transition period, and \$300,000,000 carried in the regular budget for new public works. (New York Times.)

**"POOLING" FREIGHT SHIPS** A London cable to the New York Times says that an international scheme for "pooling" freight ships, which, if it receives the approval of the governments of the maritime countries concerned, will be a great advance for the shipping industry was initiated there yesterday by the representatives of shipping associations of fifteen countries. The scheme is the result of a week's work by the preliminary international conference on rationalization of shipping. Briefly, the plan is that the owners of all ships in commission would contribute to the international fund for the compensation of serviceable vessels for which there is no employment.

**ARGENTINE CENTRAL BANK** After years of careful study of the financial requirements of Argentina, the government has decided on the formation of a central bank, according to a Buenos Aires report to the press. The project has been shaped with the intention of meeting the special needs of an agricultural country like Argentina and the central banking structure has been modified so that the effect of variations in crops will disrupt as little as possible the financial life of the country.



**Terraced Texas Farms.** An all time high record for the number of farms on which terracing was done in one year showed up when the 1933 reports of the Texas Extension Service disclosed that 15,465 individual farms had had some terracing done on them last year in the 173 counties reporting, says M. R. Bentley of the Texas Extension Service. County agents actually assisted in terracing more than half of the state's total of 604,386 acres for the year, usually at the same time training one or more farmers or club boys to use the level, run the lines and make the terraces themselves. This was done in spite of the fact that the year was heavy with emergency agricultural adjustment work. Texas now has 6,895,548 acres of land protected from erosion by terraces. The valuation placed on terraces made last year is \$1,814,582. Estimated values for this type of work were substantiated last year in the cotton plow-up campaign when it was proved again and again that yields on terraced lands were so much higher than those of unterraced lands that the cash difference in the checks received from the government would have gone far to pay the cost of terracing, leaving the soil-saving and future profits almost clear gain. (Agricultural Leaders Digest, Jan.)

**Construction in 1934** Contracts for construction during 1934 in the 37 Eastern States totaled \$1,543,101,300, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation--a gain of about 23 percent over the 1933 figure. For the final month of 1934 the contract volume was smaller; the total of \$92,723,700 being lower than for any month since July 1933. The loss in December, from November 1934, was 17 percent while the decline from December 1933 amounted to 55 percent. Contract gains were shown last year over 1933 in each of the 10 general classes of construction, except factories and residential building. Improvement over 1933 in total contracts was shown in each of the 13 major districts in the area east of the Rocky Mountains, except up-state New York. (Press.)

**Submarginal Land Use** "It is announced in Washington that the \$25,000,000 of public works funds allotted for retirement of arid land has started to work," says an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor (Jan. 9). "Buying is under way in the Dakotas, Montana, the Southeast and Far West. The exact locations will be kept secret in order to prevent speculation by land companies. "...Such a movement as this is a wholesome example of valid Federal aid. To those who fear that individual initiative is lessened by outside assistance, it is encouraging to know that approximately two-thirds of the 'migrating' families have made their own plans for resettling...The 'new pioneers' who leave the farms where life has been a hard, unequal struggle for mere existence will be assisted by work in the newly created public forests and parks until their farms are started. The nation needs fewer acres in cultivation; it needs parks and forests. Several million citizens deserve a better chance. The social order will benefit by the retirement from cultivation of submarginal lands."

Congressional      The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from Action, Jan. 17 the Secretary of Agriculture <sup>submitting</sup> a report prepared by Gardiner C. Means, touching the subject of industrial prices and their relative inflexibility (S.Doc.No.13). Mr. Capper obtained consent to have printed in the Record the legislative program of the National Grange, as adopted at the recent annual session of that organization. The Senate resumed consideration of and passed H.R. 3410, the independent offices appropriations bill. The Senate received a message from the President relating to economic security, which, with a summary of the report of the President's Committee on Economic Security, was ordered printed in the Record (H.Doc.No. 81); in this connection Mr. Wagner introduced the bill, S. 1130, relating to economic security.

French Transport      The Paris correspondent of Food (London) for January Methods      says: "The Societe de Transports et d'Enterprises Frigorifique has succeeded in building a most interesting new series of wagons and containers for perishable foods. The wagons have double walls, insulated with cork. At either end ice is placed in special compartments, a screen being arranged in front of the ice. When the air comes into contact with the ice it is cooled and falls to the bottom of the wagon, passes under the screen and into the main body of the wagon. The food, which is packed on wooden gratings, gives off a certain amount of heat which warms the cold air, causing it to rise and flow back to the ice chamber to be cooled. This action is aided by fans operated by windmills situated on the roof of the wagons. These fans force the warmed air back over the ice. One of the tests was carried out between France and England. Twenty wagons loaded with green peas were dispatched via Paris and Dover. At the start the temperature was 28 degrees C.; at Paris next day, 16 degrees C.; at Calais and so to London, 8 degrees C...."

Corn Belt      Roland M. Jones, in editorial correspondence from Omaha Farm Loans      to the New York Times (Jan. 13), says: "...That part of Uncle Sam's money which the Corn Belt has borrowed is much safer than the prodigality with which it has been advanced might lead one to believe. Not all the flow has been from Washington to the West. There has been a good-sized stream in the form of repayment flowing in the other direction. On the basis of its record of meeting its shorter term obligations when they were due the Corn Belt believes itself entitled to fairly good credit rating with the Federal Government...R. L. Metcalfe, state director for the National Emergency Council, has been taking a look at the balance sheets of Federal lending agencies with headquarters in the Corn Belt. Of a total of something in excess of \$135,000,000 put out by five of these agencies more than \$32,000,000 was repaid in cash up to the close of the year. Of the remainder of the debt, renewals and extensions had been granted on approximately \$14,000,000 of loans...Except for about \$42,000,000 of RFC loans to distressed banks of which \$26,000,000 has been repaid this has all been direct aid to agriculture...In spite of all the Federal lending the farmer is apparently not much if any deeper in debt than before this reservoir of credit was made available for him..."

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the growth of plants. The study was conducted over a period of six weeks, during which time the plants were observed and measured at regular intervals. The results of the study are presented in the following sections.

2. Materials and Methods

The plants used in this study were of the same species and were grown in identical conditions. The only variable was the amount of water they received. The plants were divided into two groups: one group received a normal amount of water, while the other group received a reduced amount. The plants were measured at regular intervals, and the results were recorded.

3. Results

The results of the study show that the plants that received a reduced amount of water grew significantly slower than the plants that received a normal amount of water. This was evident from the measurements taken at regular intervals. The plants that received a normal amount of water grew at a steady rate, while the plants that received a reduced amount of water showed a much slower growth rate. The results of the study are summarized in the following table.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 17

Section 1

January 21, 1935

**ECONOMIC SECURITY ACT** "With congressional hearings on the proposed economic security act scheduled to begin today, indications developed yesterday that increasing attention would be paid by the legislators to a plan for a national system of unemployment insurance or to a Federal subsidy plan furthering state insurance plans," says Louis Stark in the New York Times. "Both of these proposals, made by experts associated with the Committee on Economic Survey, were ignored by the committee and by the President, who came out in favor last week of the former Wagner-Lewis bill for a Federal payroll tax on industries in states adopting insurance plans of their own. The brief prepared by the unemployment insurance experts, which became available today, marshaled the arguments of those authorities for a national plan..."

**BANKHEAD COTTON ACT** Legislation authorizing extension of the Bankhead compulsory cotton control act through the 1936-37 crop year will be presented to Congress soon with administration approval, Senator Bankhead, co-author of the measure, announced Saturday. Continuation of the present loan policy whereby 12 cents a pound is advanced to farmers against all cotton still in their possession or for which they have warehouse receipts was predicted by the Senator, if that is necessary to maintain the incomes of producers at existing levels although he said no actual decision had been made. The governing factors would be those bearing on marketing conditions when the 1935-36 crop began moving to market. (Press.)

**HOUSING CONFERENCE** Reduced interest rates on PWA loans for housing projects would strengthen the cause of low cost housing and slum clearance throughout the United States, the second annual housing conference declared in its final session yesterday. In a memorandum to be sent to President Roosevelt, the conference urged that the financial policy of PWA's housing division be strengthened "by providing loans at the same rate of interest the government pays for its money". It also recommended that the housing division be converted into a permanent and integral part of the government structure. (Press.)

**GOVERNMENT AID FOR EDUCATION** Expenditures by the Federal Government this year on projects affecting education will total about \$130,000,000, Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, told the New York Adult Education Council yesterday. In the program of Federal participation in the financial support of education, Dr. Studebaker said, the government will spend \$20,000,000 for salaries of "unemployed" teachers on adult education projects; \$10,000,000 for salaries of regular teachers in states that otherwise would have to close their schools and \$15,000,000 in cash payments for "made work" for 100,000 collage students. (Press.)

## Section 2

Rural Teacher Training      Practical Home Economics (Jan.) contains "International Housecraft" (a report of the International Congress in Berlin, Aug.) by D. M. Northcraft, editor of Housecraft (London). He says in part: "A proposal made at the Rome congress (in 1927) that teachers intended for rural districts should receive a specialized training in agricultural allied subjects, was reported to have gained enormous impetus. Instruction in rural domestic economy is now a special feature in many countries. In Germany, schools for teaching this subject have almost doubled since 1927. Finland, since 1930, has five departments devoted to this subject--an institute which provides a one-year course for peripatetic advisers, two types of schools for rural housewives, a traveling school to instruct women in rural districts, and various types of rural household schools located in cities. In France, since 1933, rural domestic economy extension courses have been organized by the local authorities. Teachers for these courses are trained at the National Domestic Economy School or the Agricultural Institute, their training being supplemented by a period of practical training on a farm. In Holland, rural domestic economy courses, once given by peripatetic teachers, are now included in the school curriculum. In the Irish Free State, special schools cater for this instruction, and the Munster Institute, Cork, gives a training course for teachers in rural domestic economy. In Italy, special attention is given to training teachers in this subject by unofficial bodies such as the Society of Lombard Farmers in Milan, and other organizations at Rome, Trieste and Venice. Instruction includes poultry and bee keeping, silk worm cultivation, and the packing of vegetables and fruit. In Lithuania, the teaching of home economics...is under the Ministry of Agriculture...In Palestine, rural domestic economy is taught by means of eight demonstration farms worked entirely by women and girls...In Switzerland, since the war at least 12 rural domestic economy schools have been founded..."

Highway Billboards      Unsightly signs along Quebec highways are to disappear, legislation which was enacted during the course of the 1934 session having become effective last December, says correspondence from Quebec to the New York Times. Not only are signboards to disappear but posters of all kinds, except those that are absolutely essential, will vanish, since the law provides that "poster" or "posters" means any "printing, writing, drawing, painting, lithograph or representation by any process whatsoever, placed so as to be seen by the public and used for notices, announcements, advertisements or publicity". Exceptions are made in the case of notices required by law, posters issued by public authority, election posters, those to announce an agricultural exhibition, inscriptions in cemeteries, historical inscriptions, direction or stop signs, telephone, telegraph or power warnings and a few other minor cases. In cases of bungalow or tourist camp operators, the law provides that one poster, not more than three feet long or two feet wide, may be put up by the operator or owner. The signboards must be removed before December 1, 1935, with fines as the alternative.



Truth in Advertising      Food (London) for January comments editorially: "...Those responsible for the labeling and advertising of foods, as a general rule, neglect many outstanding facts with regard to the products for which they are responsible, and concentrate unnecessarily upon hyperbolic euphemisms of little relation to the product and of no information to the consumer...It may be pleaded that mere statements of facts would be of little assistance in these days of competition, but further examination of our thesis should, we think, reveal possibilities, at present ignored because unappreciated, of saying new things about old foods. The science of foodstuffs is rapidly accumulating new knowledge and the advertising man who was conversant with the nature and implications of new work would find himself daily supplied with fresh and valuable 'copy'. It would, too, open the eyes of the sales side to new products and new channels of distribution...The population of this country, although perhaps somewhat behind in this regard compared with the United States, is definitely 'vitamin conscious', by which we mean that the amount of publicity in the daily press by well-known members of the medical profession, coupled with a knowledge that much has been done on the examination and processing of specially developed foodstuffs, has given the general public a smattering of nutritional values, and awakened in it a desire for more and accurate information. Every manufacturer and distributor of foodstuffs has in this an opportunity..."

German Industries      The consumption of sugar, beer and tobacco in Germany is still rising, and there is a still larger gain in the consumption of meat, which in the third quarter of 1934 was 12 percent larger than in the 1933 period. Department store sales in November were 14 percent larger than a year before. The steel output by the steel trust in the last quarter of 1934 was 45 percent larger than in 1933 and pig iron output was 66 percent larger. Paper output in 1934 increased over the year before, with chemical pulp 16 percent and mechanical pulp 12 percent higher. (New York Times.)

Bank Reserves at High Record      A report issued Friday says that latest compilations put the total reserves of member banks of the Federal Reserve System at \$4,400,000,000 and excess reserves at \$2,100,000,000, the highest on record. In some quarters it was held that this would make possible an increase of loans and investments to about \$55,000,000,000, as opposed to the present level of \$28,000,000,000, an expansion of \$27,000,000,000 without resort to inflation. (Press.)

N.Y. Grapes      Many growers in Western New York's "grape juice belt", running through Erie and Chautauqua Counties, are replacing their "juice" vineyards with wine grapes which bring much higher prices, says a Fredonia (N.Y.) report to the Associated Press. Last season growers received an average of \$25 a ton for concords, while wine grapes brought from \$70 to \$150 a ton, according to Prof. F. E. Gladwin, in charge of the grape experimental station in Fredonia.



## Section 3.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 18--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.25-12.15; cows good \$4.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$7.00-9.50; vealers good and choice \$7.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$5.00-7.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.25-7.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.60-7.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.80-7.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.25-9.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.75-7.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 109 7/8-111 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 108 7/8-109 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 104; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 100; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70 5/8-73 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 93-94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 93-93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ -90 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 91; No. 2 Mixed, Chi. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 56-57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 56-60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ -55 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 56-57; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 119-120; Fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100; No. 2 Minneap. 79-80; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ -197 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; New York sacked Round Whites 70¢-95¢ in a few cities; 42¢-56¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock 80¢-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-56¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; 70¢ f.o.b. Twin Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Delaware and East Shore Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1.10 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-\$16 bulk per ton in New York City. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.35 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples brought \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1-\$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Rochester. New York Baldwins \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50 in New York; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 13 points from the previous close to 13.45¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.20¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 12.41¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 12.40¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 32¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 17¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 18

Section 1

January 22, 1935

**U.S.-CANADIAN  
TARIFF PLAN** Notice of intention to negotiate a reciprocal tariff treaty with Canada, first in the British Empire to come within the scope of this program, was given yesterday by Secretary Hull, and a hearing was set for March 18 before the Committee for Reciprocity Information. American concerns that might be affected may then present their views. Requests to appear must be submitted by noon of March 11. (New York Times.)

**TELEGRAPH  
MERGER URGED** Legislation to authorize merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and their acquisition of smaller companies was asked of Congress yesterday by the Federal Communications Commission. The consolidation, not be be mandatory, would be left to the companies' officials to work out with the commission's approval. The merger proposal is limited to telegraph companies and would not authorize the consolidation of telephone companies with telegraph companies. (Press.)

**ROADBUILDERS'  
CONVENTION** Hundreds of delegates to the thirty-second annual convention of the American Roadbuilders Association, the first ever held in Washington, opens this morning at the Willard Hotel for a four-day session. The delegates include Federal, state and county and municipal officials charged with the improvement of the country's highway system, and roadbuilding contractors and manufacturers of road building equipment and material. Three objectives of the convention are the continuation of adequate and economic highway programs, the use of gasoline taxes and motor license fees for highway purposes and the continuation of Federal funds for street and highway uses. The convention will start with the formal opening of a "road show" filling the tenth floor, at which will be shown modern adjuncts of highway construction. (Press.)

**EASTMAN ON  
RAIL PROBLEMS** Asserting that a major problem challenging railway management, the unprofitableness of passenger service, had been caused by the roads' failure to emulate the enterprise of competing carriers, including pleasure automobiles, motor buses and air transport, Transportation Coordinator Eastman told the Regional Coordinating Committee in a report yesterday that rail service could be made profitable through modernization and coordination. While the report dealt principally with problems of the rail carriers and the methods for improving operation so that railways would again be self-sustaining in passenger services, Mr. Eastman suggested the coordination "by contract or joint rates and arrangements" of railway, highway, airway and waterway transportation. (New York Times.)



## Section 2

"Philosophy of Science" Number 1, Volume 2, of the quarterly, Philosophy of Science (Jan.) contains the following articles: The Nature of Philosophic Analysis, by Albert E. Blumberg; Dialectics versus Mechanics; A Communistic Debate on Scientific Method, by A. Emery; What is Topology? by Philip Franklin; Methodology of Modern Physics, by Henry Margenau; The Biophysics of Space and Time, by N. Rashevsky; The System of the Sciences and the Organization of Knowledge, by Henry Evelyn Bliss.

Rockefeller Research Aid The National Research Council has been informed that the Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated \$80,000 to the council to be used for individual grants in aid of research in the natural, medical and mathematical sciences during the ensuing three-year period 1935-37. This fund is available for use in grants of moderate size (usually less than \$1,000) for the purchase of apparatus, materials and supplies, for employing technical assistance and for field expenses. During the past five years the Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated to the National Research Council sums for individual grants and for conferences totaling \$370,000. From these sums 638 grants have been made for the support of individual investigations and for conferences for the construction of research programs or for the coordination of research on special subjects. (Science, Jan. 18.)

Rural Sales in 1934 Sales of general merchandise in rural areas were 21 percent greater in dollar volume during 1934 than in 1933, the Commerce Department has announced. Daily average sales in December were 20 percent above December 1933. A 20 percent rise was also recorded from November to December, comparing with an average increase in this period of 15 1/2 percent for the past 5 years. The seasonally adjusted index of these sales rose in consequence from 90 in November to 93 1/2 in December. (Wall Street Journal, Jan. 19.)

Cotton Mats for Roads Experiments conducted in the past year by both the Bureau of Public Roads and the Texas State Highway Department demonstrated the practicability as well as the economy of cotton mats for curing concrete pavements, C. K. Everett, manager of the New Uses Section of the Cotton Textile Institute, said recently. In the tests, mats made of osnaburg weighing from 6.3 to 7 ounces a square yard and with a filling of low-grade cotton, cotton lintens, comber noils or card flat strips were used. Standard practice had been to cover newly laid pavements with some other wet fabric. (Press.)

## conditions

Fertilizer Consumption Improved agricultural/throughout the world are indicated by an increasing world production of both synthetic and natural nitrogen, Commerce Department chemical officials stated recently. Pure nitrogen production in the fiscal year 1933-34 was the highest in recent years totaling 1,786,776 metric tons, an increase over the preceding year of 110,000 metric tons, according to the British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation. Agricultural consumption of pure nitrogen in 1933-34 was 1,663,000 metric tons, compared with 1,455,000 metric tons for the 1930-31 fiscal year. (Press.)



"From Hayne to Bankhead" In "From Hayne to Bankhead" in Today (Jan. 19), Raymond Moley in a signed editorial says in part: "If the shade of Robert Y. Hayne should, on these winter nights, emerge from St. Michael's Churchyard in Charleston and hear the discussion that attends our present-day economic policies, he would have reason to know (in whatever way a shade can know) that...the contentions that lay beneath his argument still stand unanswered. Leaving aside the issue of slavery for the moment, it may be said that beneath the near-rebellion of South Carolina against the tariff of 1832 was the perception of the farsighted men of the South that the effect of the protective system would be the blasting of their economic power. They were right...The essential integrity of the nation cannot be complete until this century-old question is solved. Reduced to simple terms, it is that the cotton growers of the South are, under a protective system, required to sell their cotton in a free world market... The purpose of the AAA is to equalize this difference by giving to the cotton growers, through the processing tax, a differential between the world price and a fair domestic price. In addition to the proceeds of the processing tax, the cotton grower receives, under the crop restriction requirement of the AAA and now under the Bankhead act, the benefit of higher prices resulting from reduced production. For the moment, the cotton grower is benefited...The shrinkage of foreign markets for cotton is not due to the restriction of the American cotton crop. This shrinkage has been a continuous process. Foreign consumers are not turning elsewhere merely because the total production of cotton for export has been reduced. The stark fact is that the reduction of cotton production to market requirements was necessary in order to save cotton producers from incalculable misery and hardship. If, in its train, hardship is visited upon others, no argument is thus produced to justify a return to a condition that was ruinous to everyone in the South. The course of statesmanship would seem to be to hold the gains already made and to turn toward the economic salvation of those who are still stranded. It is exactly on this point that the statesmanship of the days of Hayne and Webster failed...Clay came forward with a proposal to ease the burden by a gradual reduction of tariffs on the products that farmers were compelled to buy...The remedy that low-tariff advocates still propose is as far from settling the fundamental question of a balanced domestic economy as was Clay's proposal. It is desirable to expand foreign markets by practical<sup>ple</sup> means. But the salvation of the South must be based upon a more permanently secure foundation than the chances of success in world competition, particularly in a world in which substitutes for cotton are rapidly developing and in which the problems of multi-lateral trading are becoming infinitely complex. For this reason, I believe it unwise to look with misty eyes at declining foreign trade and to repeat the expediency of Henry Clay--a reduction of tariffs on manufactured articles used by the agricultural population...We cannot solve the problem of poverty by redistributing poverty. No group is more aware of this than the men in the Department of Agriculture. They are concerning themselves with certain vital readjustments in the economy of the South. New occupations are being sought for workers who have been deprived of their jobs by cotton reduction. The development of a land program should enable many thousands of people to make a reasonable living from the land. Possibly the workers released by the cotton trades will need to be employed in localized industries. Constructive southern leaders are already discussing these necessary policies..."

Section 3.  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 21--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$8.75-12.50; cows good \$5.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$7.50-10.00; vealers good and choice \$7.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.50-8.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.85-8.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$8.05-8.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.65-9.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$7.00-8.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $110\frac{1}{4}$ - $112\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $109\frac{1}{4}$ - $110\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $119\frac{3}{4}$ - $123\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth  $123\frac{3}{4}$ - $138\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $99\frac{1}{2}$ - $101\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 106 (Nom); St. Louis  $104\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 100; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -73  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn K.C.  $93\frac{1}{2}$ - $96\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 92-93; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $89\frac{3}{4}$ -90; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $89\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 55  $7\frac{7}{8}$ -57  $3\frac{7}{8}$ ; K. C.  $56\frac{1}{2}$ - $61\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $55\frac{3}{4}$  (Nom); St. Louis  $56\frac{1}{2}$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 119-120; Fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 78-79; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $187\frac{1}{2}$ - $195\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 36¢-40¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.60 carlot basis in Chicago;  $72\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 78¢-86¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1.25 in city markets; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$11-\$16 bulk per ton in the East; sacked stock \$8-\$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.25 per 1/2 lettuce crate in terminal markets; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1.10 in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$1.15-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 12.56¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.06¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 12.52¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.51¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34¢; 91 score,  $33\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score,  $33\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17¢; Y. Americas,  $17\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 33-34¢; Standards, 31-32¢; Firsts,  $30\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 19

Section 1

January 23, 1935

## SECURITY PROGRAM

"Congress yesterday was given what leaders described as a 'free hand' in revising and amending the President's social security program, as two congressional committees pressed witnesses for details on the 'basic plan' submitted by the Administration," reports Robert C. Albright in the Washington Post. "No rigid adherence to routine provisions of the New Deal bill was demanded by Secretary of Labor Perkins or Senator Robert F. Wagner, the measure's co-author, in testimony respectively before the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committee. Both Administration spokesmen called only for an experimental beginning on a program they hope to expand and develop in future years as a buffer not only against unemployment and old-age poverty but a stabilizing weapon to ward off periodic depressions..."

## LAKE-RAIL

Revision of lake-rail freight rates between the East and FREIGHT RATES points northwest of the Great Lakes was authorized yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The authorization carried with it both increases and decreases in present rates and commission officials said that there was no way to determine which predominated. The opinion divides the area served into districts on both sides of the Great Lakes. (A.P.)

## TEXTILE DECISION

Ninety-two cotton textile manufacturers yesterday lost, in the District Supreme Court, their first attempt to outlaw a drastic change in the code of fair competition for the cotton garment industry. In a ruling made by Justice Jesse C. Adkins, the manufacturers, employing some 200,000 workers and producing many millions of dollars worth of cotton garments annually, were held to be bound by an amendment to the code that raised the salary scale and lowered the hours of work per week. (Press.)

## RFC AID TO RAILROADS

Plans of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid the financing and reorganization of railroads were outlined yesterday by Stanley Reed, the corporation's counsel, who said that, in seeking the power to buy new obligations or to guarantee payment of them, the RFC intended to compel railroads seeking help to scale down or amortize their indebtedness, under ICC approval. (New York Times.)

## PRICE INDEX

A sharp decline was recorded in the Dun & Bradstreet Daily Weighted Price Index during the past week. Fifteen, or just half, of the 30 commodities which are included in the index were quoted lower than a week ago, with only three items showing advances. The index dropped from 123.99 on January 10 to 121.78 on January 17, or 2.21 points. (Press.)

## Section 2

Belgian Research Council      A. J. Dempster, University of Chicago, in a letter in Science (Jan. 18) reports that "at a time when the support of scientific work and the place of science in national planning is a subject of discussion, the sixth annual report of the Belgian 'Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique' is especially interesting. This foundation, with a capital of approximately \$6,000,000, was started in 1927 by contributions from many private and industrial sources... Of the income of \$350,000 in 1933; about half was devoted to subsidies in aid of pure scientific and scholarly investigations. The industries were, however, not neglected, as grants of \$55,000 were also made in aid of 12 projects. In general the foundation expected the industry to contribute half of the cost of the investigation...The foundation also provides annually a sum of \$31,250, which is devoted to paying life annuities, not exceeding \$1,250 each, to certain distinguished scientists, selected apparently on the basis of the prizes and honors that have been awarded to them...The recognition of such a group probably emphasizes the diversified character of scientific advance and the fact that constant effort is called for on all fronts..."

Immigration of Insects      C. B. Williams, chief entomologist of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, writes in Nature (London) for January 5 on "Immigration of Insects into the British Isles". He says in part:"A little more than three years ago the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies formed an Insect Immigration Committee which has organized a widespread system of district recorders, has issued a list of insects about which information is specially needed, and has sent out some thousands of standard record cards to voluntary observers in all parts of the country. The results have so far surpassed expectations, and have thrown new light on the movements of certain butterflies, particularly the common whites and red admiral. The committee has also obtained, by permission of the Trinity Brethren, the cooperation of a number of keepers of light-ships and light-houses around the coast, and the records they are sending in are adding to our knowledge of many previously known migrants, and suggesting new and unexpected insects that will require watching in the future."

Highway Articles      The January 17 issue of Engineering News-Record, the annual highway number, contains these articles: Highway Research, by Roy W. Crum; Traffic Surveys, by Miller McClintock; Highway Rerouting, by C. H. Purcell; Rational Road Design, by F. T. Sheets; Bridge Design, by J. R. Burkey; Roadside Design, by M. W. Torkelson; Secondary Roads, by B. E. Gray; Highway Safety, by E. W. James.

Ties for Railroads      Estimates of expenditures needed to restore railroads to a physical condition equivalent to that of 1929 include the renewal of 85,000,000 wood cross ties over and above normal requirements, which can be placed roughly at 50,000,000 and indicate the possibility of total purchases by railway companies of 135,000,000 ties during 1935, says a press report in Southern Lumberman (Jan. 15). Such a



development, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, would give the forest products industries a volume of business from this source alone amounting to, possibly, \$80,000,000, at the present average price of cross ties, which is probably 60 percent below the high mark of pre-depression years. An auxiliary source of revenue would be provided for farmers, farm laborers and woodsmen in every section of the country.

**Power .** A vast public power development for the nation along the  
**Developments** lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority was recommended to President Roosevelt recently by the water planning committee of the National Resources Board. "The combining of power generating facilities, where technically practicable with any type of dam," the report said, "may make economically feasible many a project which otherwise might not be so". The committee estimated the total installed hydro-electric capacity of undeveloped sites at 55,000,000 kilowatts, almost equal to the present developed capacity from all sources.

**British** In the report on the seeds act published by the (British)  
**Seed Act** Ministry of Agriculture in its Journal for December 1934, it is stated that the purity and germination of the control samples tested were generally high, while contraventions of the act and regulations were comparatively few and mostly of minor importance. Difficulties met with in the enforcement of the act have been greatly reduced and most seedsmen regard compliance with the act as an integral part of their business routine. The total number of private licensed seed-testing stations in England and Wales is now 78, the majority of them being owned by the more important wholesale seed houses. (Gardeners Chronicle, London, Jan. 5.)

**Congressional** The Senate amended and passed S.859 to provide loans to  
**Action, Jan.21** farmers for crop production and harvesting during 1935. The House, under a suspension of rules, passed H.R. 3247 to meet the conditions created by the 1934 drought and to provide for loans to farmers in drought and storm-stricken areas.

**Toward** The New York Times (Jan. 13) commenting editorially on  
**Recovery** an article in the feature section of the Times by Sir Arthur Salter, says that he "expresses the opinion that 'natural forces', rather than governmental measures, deserve the lion's share of credit for the progress made toward world recovery...Some time ago in the Yale Review, Sir Arthur described himself as 'moderately and conditionally hopeful' that further progress would be made. Recent events seem to have strengthened this opinion, since he now expresses the belief that the general trade cycle has definitely turned upward. This is not to say either that the factors which have caused in the past an alternation of booms and depressions have been removed, or that no major difficulties remained to be solved in the immediate future...In Sir Arthur's judgment, our own economy is by far the most important single influence; 'If recovery proceeds in the United States, it may confidently be anticipated throughout the rest of the world'."

Section 3.  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 22--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$9.00-13.00; cows good \$5.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$8.00-10.50; vealers good and choice \$8.00-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.50-8.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.85-8.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$8.00-8.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.65-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$7.00-8.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 109 5/8-111 5/8; No. 2 D.N.Spr.\* Minneap. 108 5/8-109 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur\* Minneap. 120-124; No. 1 Durum, Duluth 124-139; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 99-99 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 105 (Nom); St. Louis 103 $\frac{3}{4}$  (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ -72 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 55 3/8-56 7/8; K.C. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ -60; Chi. 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ -55; St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 119-120; Fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100; No. 2, Minneap. 78-79; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 187 $\frac{1}{4}$ -195 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few 34¢-40¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites 75¢-80¢ in Baltimore; 49¢-56¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ -75¢ f.o.b. Twin Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 85¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in the East; few 53¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage sold at \$14-\$16 bulk per ton in New York City; \$6.75-\$8 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.25 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1.05 in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; 1 car \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 12.50¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.08¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.46¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 12.44¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17¢; Y. Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-35¢; Standards, 33¢; Firsts, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVI, No. 20

Section 1

January 24, 1935

**POPULATION CENSUS URGED** Secretary Roper announced yesterday that he would recommend to President Roosevelt that Congress be asked to authorize a new population census in April. The Secretary's statement followed recommendations of the Business Advisory and Planning Council that a census be taken every five years. Roper said he believed that a census should be taken in an "off year" if an emergency made it necessary, but that he disagreed with the council that a five-year census should be substituted permanently for a ten-year census. Roper said the present emergency made it necessary to conduct a census to determine the amount of unemployment and to determine the extent of shifts in population and why these shifts are occurring. (Washington Post.)

**1935 DUCK SEASON** Voting down a proposal to declare a one-year moratorium on duck shooting in the United States, the twenty-first American Game Conference, closing a three-day meeting, yesterday passed a resolution leaving final determination of the length of the 1935 season to the Bureau of Biological Survey. The resolution, offered by Col. Arthur F. Foran, president of the More Game Birds Foundation, acting chairman of the resolutions committee, precipitated a sharp clash between John Baker, executive director of the National Association of Audubon Societies--proponent of a one-year ban beginning September 1935--and opponents of the move. (A.P.)

**DUTCH ELM CAMPAIGN** With thousands of elm trees, infected by the Dutch elm disease, threatened with destruction throughout the Eastern States, the Federal Government must appropriate additional funds to carry on the attempt to halt the rapid spread of the disease, the American Society of Landscape Architects declared in the closing session of their three-day convention yesterday. "The funds now set aside to fight the disease will be exhausted in April," states the resolution. "In view of the fact that the elm tree is one of the most important of trees from the standpoint of landscape architecture, we ask the government to provide further funds to adequately finance the task, which must be carried on throughout the year and into 1936." (Washington Post.)

**CANADIAN CATTLE** Three carloads of Canadian cattle, the first seen on the Chicago market since 1929, arrived at Chicago yesterday and sold for an average of \$7.75 a hundred pounds, says an Associated Press report. The shipment was regarded as a "trial shipment" since consignments of Canadian cattle have been considered unprofitable because of tariffs. The recent advance of cattle prices, however, forecast further Canadian arrivals. Because of the tariff, it was estimated the shippers realized from \$3.25 to \$3.50 a hundred.

## Section 2

Use of Science (Jan. 18) contains an address by Prof. Wesley Technology C. Mitchell, Columbia University, on "The Social Sciences and National Planning. It says in part: "We are often told nowadays that, even in the best of business years, our present economic organization prevents us from making full use of the technological skill we have attained and of the capital we have accumulated...Recently two efforts have been made to get more definite ideas about the margin by which actual production at the peak of prosperity falls short of what production might be if we could make full use of our facilities. In 1933, 28 engineers of experience in various industries submitted estimates of how much the aggregate output of all industries might be increased simultaneously with existing equipment and methods, provided a ready market could be assured for the products. More than half of the estimates ran above 25 percent. Asked what increase might be expected if the equipment and management of all industries were 'brought to the level of the best current practise', half of the engineers gave estimates of 60 percent or more. Second, an elaborate statistical study of the proportion of the country's capacity for production that was utilized in 1925-29 has yielded similar results. The conclusion drawn was that, taking the full gamut of operations from agriculture and mining, through manufactures and transportation to retail distribution, it would have been feasible to produce nearly 20 percent more goods than we did by the methods then in use and with the equipment and labor we then possessed (Economic Reconstruction, Report of the Columbia University Commission, New York, 1934; Edwin G. Nourse and Associates, America's Capacity to Produce, Washington, 1934).

Social Security Adoption of plans for pensions and unemployment Plans in Operation benefits for labor under provisions of the Wagner-Lewis bill will for many of the leading industrial corporations of the country, as well as a larger number of smaller firms, merely follow procedure which has been in effect for many years. In other cases, of course, it will represent an entirely new departure. For example, one entire industry, that of electrical manufacturing, has approved an unemployment plan, although not all factors in that industry have adopted it. Some of the large firms include Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, with a pension plan, group insurance and death benefits for workers, and sickness and accident benefits; General Electric Company, with a pension plan and an unemployment plan; and Proctor & Gamble Company, with a plan of 48 weeks guaranteed employment. General Foods Corporation has in effect a retirement plan for employees. (Wall Street Journal, Jan. 19.)

Newspaper Nature (London) for January 5 says: "...In publication Preservation No. 145 of the U.S. Bureau of Standards, B. W. Scribner describes research on methods of preserving newspapers. For retarding decay, the use of Japanese tissue paper has been found effective. Transparent cellulose acetate sheeting is also useful. Pending the development of more satisfactory materials and methods, an effort should be made to copy the most valuable of the older newspaper records on permanent paper by



photostatic printing or photolithography...The technique of making miniature prints of newspaper records on transparent slides and projecting them in enlarged form for reading is making satisfactory progress. The life of the types of flexible film so far used is only about 30 to 40 years. It is recommended that a joint effort be made by scientific and library organizations to find the most practical means for preserving newspaper records. Special stress should be laid on perfecting materials and methods of reproduction in miniature. The advisability of founding a central agency for supplying reproductions of newspapers and other records to libraries should also be considered."

Management of National Resources "Just as all business principle dictates that the lands and other property of individuals or corporations be managed in accordance with its characteristics and best used, so the nation's property deserves to be managed," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (Jan. 17). "The recommendations on land policy submitted by the land section of the National Resources Board represent the first attempt to outline a businesslike course of action. Due to past neglect, forests and minerals have been wasted, grazing lands have been depleted, good agricultural soil has been destroyed. Whole populations have been exposed to misfortune as a result of erosion, damage to water courses, irrecoverable ruin of great forests, and destruction of productive farm lands...The studies of water, land and mineral conservation made under the National Resources Board mark out the right lines for action. They should be continued."

Congressional Action, Jan. 22 Without a record vote the Senate passed S. 1190, to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in petroleum and its products by prohibiting the shipment of such commerce of petroleum and its products produced in violation of state law. With the appointment of conferees by both Houses the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, for 1936, H.R. 3410, was sent to conference.

Roadbuilding Conference Congress is disposed to make roadbuilding a permanent United States industry with most of the costs and benefits to go to the next generation, Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona, told the American Road Builders Association this week. "Nothing can compare with the record of highway construction as a quick and effective means of reducing unemployment," Senator Hayden declared. He said the operation of 25,000,000 motor vehicles justified a permanent national highway program, which has, he added, the "sympathy" of President Roosevelt.

Chilean Nitrate New awards totaling \$5,000, to be known as "The Chilean Nitrate Awards for Research in the Importance of the Rarer Elements in Agriculture," have been announced by the American Society of Agronomy. The society is sponsoring the awards and will administer them through a special committee under the chairmanship of Prof. R. I. Throckmorton of Kansas State College. They are open to research workers in this country or Canada. (Agricultural Leaders Digest, Jan.)

Section 3.  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 23--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$9.00-13.00; cows good \$5.25-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$8.25-10.50; vealers good and choice \$8.00-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$7.25-7.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$7.65-7.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$7.75-7.90; Slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$8.40-9.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$7.00-8.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 109 5/8-111 5/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap. 108 5/8-109 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 119<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-123<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; No. 1 Durum, Duluth 123<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-138<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 99-100<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; Chi. 105-106 (Nom); St. Louis 103<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 100; No. 1 W.Wr. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 69 3/8-72 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 93-94<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; St. Louis 92<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 87<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-89<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (Nom); No. 2 mixed, Chi. 87-89 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 54 7/8-56 3/8; K.C. 56<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-60<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; Chi. 57<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; St. Louis 56-57; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 119-120; Fair to good malting, Chi. 90-100 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 77-78; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 188-196.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 80¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 32<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢-37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan sacked Round Whites 90¢ in Cincinnati; 60¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-\$1.10 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$15-\$17 bulk per ton in New York City; \$6.50-\$8 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.60 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets. New York Yellow Varieties of onions sold at 85¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 83¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 85¢-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inch minimum, \$1.15-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; McIntosh \$1.50-\$2.25.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 12.53¢. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.05¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 12.48¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.49¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; 91 score, 35¢; 90 score, 34<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17-17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; Y. Americas, 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34-35¢; Standards, 33¢; Firsts, 32¢. (Prepared by EAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.